

FAO

2

Asir Road, FAO Project: As previously reported, Mr. Johnson of FAO has on several occasions stated that the Minister of Finance and other high officials have told him TCA would finance the FAO project in Gizan. I have told him that this can not be done. On March 5 the Assistant Deputy Minister held a conference which Dr. Edens, Sadek Hussein and I attended. Mr. Johnson of FAO, the Secretary to the Minister of Finance, and the Director General of Agriculture were also present. After some preliminary conversation about the purchase of road building machinery, the real purpose of the conference came to light - the request that TCA finance the reconstruction of the harbor facilities at Gizan and pay for half of the cost of special aerial photography and ground survey of the Gizan project. I am inclosing a minute of the conference prepared by Dr. Edens, supplemented by a brief statement of my own. I am very sure that Mr. Johnson has repeatedly suggested to SAG officials that TCA finance any and all projects on which FAO does the technical work and recommends. Special note should be taken of Mr. Johnson's remarkable idea in regard to cooperation and to his recommendation that the El Darb project should be scrapped. I believe that his attitude is a positive danger to TCA effort and should be reported to the USA representative on FAO.

7.A.O.
Letter #19
4/9/53

7 H-0

Excerpt from Series Letter 39, dated March 16, received March 26, 1953

Cooperation with FAO: I agree that TCA could not and should not assume any responsibility for financing the Gizzan Project. It is hoped that FAO can find a way to resolve the problems facing them at Gizzan, but it looks to me that FAO must look to the SAG or to sources other than TCA for help in financing the operations.

(Series Letter 39 from Walter O. Olson)

*Letter #16
3/28*

SAG failed to authorize the special survey of the Gizen area for the FAO project and there is reason to doubt that SAG will finance it. Mr. Johnson has again reported to us that the Deputy Minister of Finance told him TCA will furnish the money. No such suggestion has been made to me by any SAG official. I told Mr. Johnson that to the best of my knowledge and belief, TCA would do nothing of the kind.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fryer

6

Field Series Letter #2, Jidda
February 8, 1953.

III. PROGRAM (Continued)

Misc. (Continued) ✓

Cooperation with FAO: About 10 days ago, Mr. Johnson, head of the local FAO, suggested to me the advisability of closer cooperation between TCA and FAO. I reminded him that our Natural Resources Division had already cooperated to the extent of doing geological work on their Gizzan project and would no doubt continue to supervise the actual drilling operations; that since our objectives are the same there should be no element of competition between the two organizations; that I could see the advantages in a pooling of information and a free exchange of views. I then asked if he had some other form of cooperation in mind.

He replied that since FAO had no money to spend and only technical advice, their work might be fruitless by the inability or unwillingness of the SAO to carry out the recommended programs; he suggested therefore that we might consider either having a joint operation at Gizzan or else TCA might implement the projects which FAO planned and developed. I replied that I did not consider either plan feasible but that I would present the whole problem of the relationship between the two organizations to the proper authorities. I wonder if there is a precedent of either kind of cooperation suggested by Mr. Johnson and if so how it worked. I could, of course, elaborate on the reasons for thinking Mr. Johnson's suggestion inadvisable, but I am sure the same reasons will occur to you.

Three or four days ago, Mr. Johnson renewed the conversation after his recent visit to the Minister of Finance and reported that the Minister had also suggested that TCA be asked to finance the whole Gizzan project which calls for expenditure of from two to 10 million dollars. I again replied that such action on the part of TCA seemed to me very unlikely and that FAO should not depend upon it.

70 TCA/w
1/3/53

Cooperation with FAO: I have had several conferences with Mr. Johnson of FAO on this subject, and I hope that there can be full cooperation between that organization and TCA. As their program in Gisan involves particularly the work of the Natural Resources group, it might present considerable difficulty. I hope in the near future to prepare a special report on this subject.

7.A0

Thomas Smallwood
c/o F A D Mission

Hotel Metropole

Karachi

W. Pakistan

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Mr S. [unclear]

[Handwritten signature]

FROM: SECSTATE WASHINGTON

302002Z
DATE: September 30, 1953

NO: TECTO 98

CODE: UNCLASSIFIED

RECEIVED: October 1, 1953
1:30 PM

GLEN BROWN FOR DONALD DOUGHERTY.

Arthur Dupuy, Aero Service, arriving from Beirut October 1 to
establish ground control for FAO in Tihama.

Although primarily Johnson's responsibility, help him any way possible

STASSEN

ga

Distribution:

- 1-TCA - Action
- 1-Jones
- 1-Smith
- 1-File

UNCLASSIFIED

Brief History of U.N. Teams in Saudi Arabia

F.A.O. - A group of FAO technicians, currently made up of a Mission Chief and six technicians, has been working in Saudi Arabia for nearly two years with the main effort being directed at studying the problems of and the drawing up plans for the development of agricultural lands in Wadi Gizan located in the Asir-Tihama. This phase of the work has resulted in reports dealing with soil and land classification, agricultural development, land and water law problems, and water usage and control. Originally in the Birmingham report, it was proposed that extensive flood control works and storage dams be constructed in Wadi Gizan, at an estimated cost of \$60,000,000. This report has since been withdrawn. As a result of studies by Smallwood and DeVayda, the project has been revised and greatly scaled down, to cost an initial \$2,000,000. It is proposed that a base camp be constructed to be used as a center of operations from which to develop the project plans. These include organizing an experiment station-demonstration farm and starting work on flood water-irrigation schemes. The FAO attitude is that through a rational use of the water available, commercial agriculture can be promoted to replace the present poor subsistence farming type. Complicating the matter, however, is the question of funds. FAO lacks the money necessary to put such plans into effect and to date SAG has shown little evidence of being ready to put up money for the initial cost of \$2,000,000. Mr. Johnson, Chief of Mission, has sought to get Point 4 to supply the funds and FAO the technical assistance and no doubt on his prompting, an official request has just been

received for TCA to cooperate in financing the special FAO aerial survey and improvements to the Gizan harbor. This is contrary to the regulations laid down by Congress. Such basic works as improving Gizan harbor, building a road to the base camp and the aerial survey have been delayed by SAG's inability or unwillingness to finance them. At this time an extensive and detailed survey of the proposed project area is to be undertaken.

Working with this same mission is a fisheries expert who is making a 6-month study of the opportunities for establishing a commercial fishing industry in the Red Sea.

A date packing and marketing expert has been in Saudi Arabia for about one year. His project includes packing dates for sale to the local pilgrimage traffic and also for export abroad. A small model packing plant has been set up in Medina. Currently the technician is on a trip to Europe and America to purchase additional machinery to be used in packing dates in the Hasa Oasis. A report by another expert on date cultivation in Saudi Arabia was submitted one year ago.

FAO is interested in helping the Saudis to establish a fertilizer industry in Hasa Province and has an agreement to that effect. A report dealing with the problem was submitted to SAG. Currently an engineer is being recruited to carry out further studies and bring the report up to date.

WHO

Three WHO groups are operating in Saudi Arabia; a venereal disease team, a malaria control team and a quarantine advisor. The VD team is working in Mecca and consequently little is known about its actual work.

The malaria team of two Egyptians has conducted a study of the habits of mosquitos, etc. in Jidda and nearby Wadi Fatima. Certain small controlled experiments have been undertaken. SAG provides laboratory space, local labor and transport, and certain equipment and supplies, in addition to living quarters and allowances, to WHO personnel.

A quarantine advisor to SAG has been provided to furnish technical assistance to the government in organizing the new quarantine station. The effectiveness of both FAO and WHO has been limited due to the lack of support funds with which to carry out projects. It is reported that the criticism by WHO representatives of the TCA Health Division was the main reason for the Minister of Health considering asking that the Division be withdrawn. The WHO representatives stated that TCA did not intend to carry out projects and could be of little benefit to Saudi Arabia.

مكتب الشؤون الاقتصادية والزراعية (الأمم المتحدة) (المنظمة العالمية للغذاء والزراعة) (FAO)

٧ شارع الفلوري على (عمارة الزين) بجوار مكتبة

القاهرة - ص. ب. ٢٢٢٣ تليفون ٧٧٤٩٠ - ٧٨٣٧٥ - ٥٩٣٤٠

Address
noted
in FAO file

2 July 1953

Dear John:

Thanks very much for your good services in forwarding my mail. It has apparently been reaching me in good shape.

I have been enjoying the fleshpots of Rome for much longer than expected to - as a matter of fact I'm getting a bit bored with them and my feet are starting to itch again.

Most of my correspondents have, I think, been notified of my change of address so that they should not be much ^{mail} coming in for me for the next few months or at least it should be in decreasing quantity.

My initial address in Pakistan will be

% FAO Mission
Hotel Metropole
Karachi
West Pakistan

until about the first of August. After that I will be in Quetta, Baluchistan. % FAO Mission should reach me I expect although I do not know just

where I will be staying in Quetta.

Sounds like a pretty interesting job. A reconnaissance of a number of possibilities for small developments and I will be on my own.

If the spirit moves you I'd be glad to
hear how things are going in Jeddah.

Please give my regards to any of the
S.A. who might be interested.

All at rest,

Lin. L. malwood

F.A.O.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

July 9, 1953

Dear Mr. Short:

At an earlier date, I had planned to write and tell you how glad I was to learn that you had been appointed Director of Foreign Agricultural Service. It was fine that Secretary Benson saw the need for OFAR to play a larger role in the welfare of our economy and in cooperating with other countries. Under your leadership FAS is sure to render a larger and wider service.

This morning, I was reading the US-FAO Newsletter and noted where you had been appointed Chairman of the US-FAO Interagency Committee. The notation led me to write this letter.

Since coming with TCA as Chief Agriculturist to Saudi Arabia, I have given more thought to what TCA is attempting to do agriculturally in undeveloped countries, and to the agricultural objectives of FAO in the same countries. Undoubtedly much study has been given to concurrent agricultural programs of TCA and FAO in many countries, which causes me to hesitate to make any comment that might suggest policy.

I am thoroughly in accord with the technical assistance objectives of TCA. However, the question often raised with myself is, should two agencies outside a country such as TCA and FAO attempt to work as independent agencies with the host government Department of Agriculture to accomplish the same objectives? Cooperation and coordination are fine words, and efforts along these lines accomplish much, but two agencies with same objectives are not the same as one agency, and employees are prone to be more interested in or loyal to the agency that pays them for their services. Also, TCA is national with national employees largely, and FAO is international with employees of many nations.

I do not know to what extent studies of FAO and TCA Agriculture have been made. But I should like to see the results of a critical

inventory

Mr. Romeo E. Short,
Director, Foreign Agricultural Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington 25, D. C.

UNCLASSIFIED

inventory and analysis of plans, current operations and down-to-earth accomplishments. Such a study should give direction to future policy and possibly shed light on ways of preventing host governments from playing one agency against another. Such a study should assist also in promoting better cooperation and coordination of efforts by the two agencies.

You may not remember me, for your duties with the American Farm Bureau Federation kept you away from Arkansas most of the time when I was serving as president of Arkansas State College. However, I am looking forward to knowing you more and having the privilege to work with you and the FAS staff as we go forward in our foreign agricultural service.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

FILE 2
F.A.O.
See Rinal
Comm. Div.

June 1, 1953

Dear Mr. Johnson:

TCA cooperation with FAO and other agencies has been the subject of several conversations and conferences. I am pleased to forward for your information Legal Counsel's Opinion No. 4 which clearly states the conditions under which supplies, materials and equipment may be furnished by TCA for use in connection with projects for which UN agencies furnish technical advice.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encl. Legal Counsel's Opinion No. 4.

Mr. W. Fred Johnson,
Chief, FAO Mission to
Saudi Arabia.

JADunaway:djh

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

LEGAL COUNSEL'S OPINION NO. 4

April 30, 1953

TO: The Administrator, TCA

FROM: The Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Furnishing Supplies, Materials and Equipment under a
Bilateral Technical Cooperation Program for Use in
Connection with Projects for which U. N. Agencies
Furnish Technical Advice

The Problem

You have asked for my opinion regarding the extent to which assistance in the form of supplies, materials and equipment may be furnished by TCA, under the Act for International Development, under a bilateral agreement with a host government for use in connection with projects for which U. N. agencies furnish some or all of the technical advice. The request is prompted by a desire to coordinate activities under the bilateral and the multilateral programs of technical cooperation to the maximum extent possible.

Conclusions:

(1) Supplies, materials and equipment furnished under a bilateral technical cooperation project agreement with a host government must be lawfully justified as part of a bona fide bilateral technical cooperation program independently of any relationship that may exist between the bilateral project and a multilateral project. If the supplies, materials and equipment cannot be justified on the basis of their relationship to the bilateral program, they may not be justified on the ground that they are in furtherance of the work of technicians furnished under a particular multilateral project agreement.

(2) A bilateral project may be planned and administered in a manner that will complement or supplement a multilateral project, and supplies, materials and equipment furnished under the bilateral project may be used by the host government in a manner that will contribute both to the bilateral program and to a particular multilateral project. However, although the latter contribution may be important in actual effect, it may not be relied upon as the legal basis for providing supplies, materials and equipment.

(3) The

(3) The relationship that must exist between supplies, materials and equipment and the work of technicians under a bilateral program is discussed at length in Legal Counsel's Opinion No. 2. In general, the supplies, materials and equipment are required to be in aid of a bilateral program that makes available the technical advice and guidance of specialists and experts, that provides training opportunities for the population of the host country, and that demonstrates the procedures and practices that should be followed in applying technical knowledge to the problem of economic development of the resources of the host country. Although the supplies, materials and equipment furnished under a project agreement ordinarily are related to the work of technicians provided for in that particular project agreement, if the facts warrant they may be related to the work of technicians provided for under other portions of the program of which the project is a part. The adequacy of such relationship can be determined only by an examination of the facts involved in each case.

(4) There is no prohibition against a three-way agreement between a host country, the TCA and a United Nations agency, but because the agreement should show clearly the relationship between supplies, materials and equipment furnished by TCA to the work of technicians furnished by TCA under the bilateral program, a two-way agreement would ordinarily be preferable.

Discussion:

(1) The authority to furnish supplies, materials and equipment under the Act for International Development (22 U.S.C. 1557) is derived principally from the provision in subsection 405(d) that authorizes "advances and grants in aid of technical cooperation programs", and that authorization is specifically restricted by the introductory sentence of section 405 to grants in connection with "bilateral technical cooperation programs." As the authority to include supplies, materials and equipment in a bilateral technical cooperation program is derived from, and is dependent upon, the relationship between the supplies, materials and equipment to the technical services included in the bilateral program, there is no basis for furnishing supplies, materials and equipment merely because they will make effective the work of technicians furnished by international organizations under a multilateral program.

The fact that Congress intended to distinguish clearly between the bilateral and multilateral programs is indicated by the structure of the Act. All the provisions relating to the multilateral program are contained in section 404. That section authorizes the United States to participate in the multilateral technical cooperation programs of the United Nations and other international organizations, and the methods of participation specified are:

(a) participation as a member of such an organization,

(b) contributions of funds to the international organization when the purposes of the Act can be accomplished as effectively through the multilateral program as through a comparable bilateral program, and

(c) the

(c) the furnishing of services and facilities of the United States Government to the international organization on an advance of funds or reimbursement basis.

That section makes no reference to grants to the host to supplement the effectiveness of the contribution of money to the international organization.

Aside from the need to relate supplies, materials and equipment to technical services furnished under the bilateral program, the Congressional limitation on the amount of money that may be contributed to international organizations for multilateral technical cooperation programs for fiscal year 1952 and for fiscal year 1953 -- a limitation imposed by amendments to section 404 of the Act -- precludes any bilateral grant of supplies, materials and equipment that is justified on the basis of their relationship to a multilateral technical cooperation program, unless the grant is charged against the ceiling for multilateral contributions. If supplies, materials and equipment were furnished to a host government under a bilateral agreement for the purpose of implementing the work of technicians furnished under a multilateral program, the action could legitimately be regarded as a violation of the statutory limitation on contributions to the multilateral program. Although the limitation, literally speaking, is on contributions to the international organization for multilateral technical cooperation programs, rather than on contributions to the programs themselves, it is reasonably clear that the limitation was intended to apply to the total U. S. contribution to the multilateral program and was so understood by Congress.

Under these circumstances, it is my opinion that a bilateral technical cooperation project agreement with a host government should provide for supplies, materials and equipment only to the extent that they can be justified as a part of a bona fide bilateral technical cooperation program independently of any relationship that may exist between the bilateral project and a multilateral project.

(2) However, this conclusion does not preclude the approval of a bilateral technical cooperation project (involving supplies, materials and equipment as well as services) that will complement or supplement a multilateral project. The Act for International Development authorizes U. S. participation in both types of projects in the same country. Both types of projects are intended to accomplish the same general objective--the development of the economic resources of the underdeveloped country--and they are intended to be fitted into a single comprehensive developmental plan for the country. For example, a multilateral technical cooperation project may prepare a plan for the improvement of harbor facilities. The host country may use that plan as the basis for the formulation of a bilateral technical cooperation project for the actual improvement of the harbor facilities. If the bilateral project provides a reasonable ratio between supplies, materials and equipment and technical services, it may properly be undertaken by TCA. Similarly, a bilateral project may properly provide laboratory equipment for an agricultural experiment station that is an integral part of a larger program to promote agricultural development with the help of TCA technicians, and the host government may arrange through a multilateral project for technical help in operating the experiment station without detracting from the relationship of the experiment station to the broader agricultural development program. In each instance, the important consideration is not whether the bilateral project will contribute to the multilateral project, or vice versa, but whether each project is legally valid on its own

merits

merits independently of the other.

Certainly, no one project or program will convert an economically underdeveloped country into an economically developed country. At any particular stage in the development of a country each bilateral project must be planned on the basis of the facts that exist at that time and should build on the framework already completed. That framework may be the result of unilateral action by the host country, action under prior bilateral projects, or action under prior multilateral projects. Similarly, the proposed bilateral project may be planned in the light of future development contemplated under other bilateral projects, or multilateral projects, or both. Each project must be fitted into the total plan, but contributions to the plan may well come from many different sources. It would seem, therefore, to be not only permissible but desirable that bilateral and multilateral projects should be planned to supplement each other, and a multilateral project may well supply additional technicians to an operation which is receiving both technical services and supplies under a bilateral project agreement.

(3) The problem of the relationship of supplies, materials and equipment to technical services is sometimes accentuated by the manner in which the bilateral project is formulated and described. The legal requirements are discussed at length in Legal Counsel's Opinion No. 2. In general, the supplies, materials and equipment must be reasonably related to the work of the technicians furnished in connection with the bilateral program. The Act authorizes the furnishing of such supplies in order to give the technicians demonstration materials to work with, and to enable the host country to make a start toward doing on an adequate scale what the technicians are demonstrating. Ordinarily, therefore, a bilateral project provides for a grant of supplies, materials and equipment that are directly related to the work of technicians also furnished under that particular project. That is a matter of convenience in formulating the project, however, and if there is any need to do so an undertaking may be described in smaller units, one project relating primarily to technicians and a separate project relating primarily to supplies, materials and equipment. In such cases the project relating to supplies, materials and equipment should show clearly their connection with the work of the technicians provided for in other projects or in other parts of the program. It is clear that Congress does not intend the bilateral program under the Act for International Development to be a supply program either for the host country or for an international organization.

(4) The suggestion has been made that the coordination of bilateral and multilateral programs in a country might be facilitated in some cases by the negotiation of three-way contracts between the host country, TCA and an international agency. There is no legal prohibition of this procedure if the TCA obligation under the three-way agreement is within the scope of a proper bilateral project. Because, however, of the difficulty in describing the TCA portion of the project in terms of the bilateral authorization, it would ordinarily be preferable to negotiate separate bilateral and multilateral agreements and to relate them to each other by suitable references.

Philip M. Glick
Legal Counsel

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Reference: SAU-1/Add.2
15 April 1953
RESTRICTED

Request for Technical Assistance
Under the Expanded Programme

The Food and Agriculture Organization has informed the Executive Secretary that the Government of Saudi Arabia has requested the extension of Mr. Carlson's Contract.

Mr. Carlson was originally appointed under SAU-1.

Agreements of
Agreement Summaries
Requests for Assistance
From SAG.

2/2/52

Comment by Tothill supplementing summary of agreements

FAO intend to have a look at the various oases. The basic problem is water, and the question is whether to develop and distribute it by dams or by drawing on ground water.

Dams involve a new system of distribution to supplant the well-established local systems. As a first step in many areas the present dikes and diversion embankments should be made permanent - as now they are washed away by any heavy rain and flood.

Dams may deprive areas lower down of ground water. This problem involves study to determine rainfall, volume of floods, run-off, silt content of water, etc. This study is prerequisite to right decisions, i.e., dams vs. ground water etc.

FAO intends to concentrate this year on these problems.

Ferris of FAO did a general survey of Gizan soils. FAO contemplates that the Soil expert they plan to get will do more detailed work on Wadi Gizan.

Mr. Tothill is convinced that the kind of fertilizers needed are nitrogen fertilizers. He thinks that there is comparatively little need for them in Saudi Arabia, hence he would rather rely upon crop rotation to provide nitrogen. The main use of any fertilizers produced here would be for export to Egypt, Pakistan, India, etc.

Amg

CONFIDENTIAL

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Agreement Summary

COUNTRY: Saudi Arabia

ORGANISATION: FAO

REQUEST ON WHICH SAU-7
AGREEMENT IS BASED:

TYPE AND DATE Supplemental Agreement
OF AGREEMENT: No. 5, 30 January 1952.

ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED:

Four experts, as follows:

(i) One Fishery Biologist;

(ii) One Fishery Engineer;

each for a period not exceeding six months, to conduct an exploratory survey of the fishery resources in waters off the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia, and subject to this survey proving the existence of fishery resources on a commercial scale, to advise and assist the Government in developing these resources.

(iii) One Commercial Fishery Consultant;

(iv) One Fishery Technologist;

each for a period not exceeding twelve (12) months, but subject to the above survey proving the existence of fishery resources on a commercial scale in waters off the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia, to advise and assist the Government on the commercial organization necessary to develop a fishery industry based on these resources, and on devising ways and means of handling, processing, distributing and marketing the catch.

One fellowship for a period not exceeding 6 months for training as a fishery administrator.

In the event that it is necessary for the Government to charter a vessel for use in the fishery exploratory survey, the Organisation shall pay, against certified vouchers, one half of the cost of chartering this vessel or the equivalent of US \$5,000 (five thousand US dollars) whichever sum is the lesser.

Equipment to a value not exceeding US \$1,000.-

LIAISON AUTHORITY WITHIN GOVERNMENT: Not specified

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT:

The Government shall provide the following:

1. A subsistence allowance, including board, lodging and incidental expenses, payable monthly in advance, at the rate set from time to time by the TAB for the country.
2. Adequate transportation for the expert within the country and all official communications.
3. 50% of the fellows' travel costs, except for those costs of transportation within the country of study.
4. To ensure the incidental preparatory expenses of the fellow.

The Government shall establish a local currency fund and provide the necessary equipment, personnel and facilities for the implementation of this project.

14 January 1952

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO.5
BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA
FOR THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE GOVERNMENT

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter called "the Organization") and the Government of Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Government") desire to implement the Basic Agreement for Technical Assistance concluded between them under date of 20 August 1950, the provisions of which are by reference made a part hereof.

THEREFORE, the Organization and the Government have entered into this Supplemental Agreement No.5 through their undersigned duly authorized representatives:

ARTICLE I

Technical Assistance to be Provided

(a) The Organization shall, within the limits prescribed in the Basic Agreement,

1. Arrange for four (4) experts (hereinafter called "the Personnel") to visit Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Country") as soon as all arrangements have been made, for the provision of the technical assistance described below:

(i) One Fishery Biologist;

(ii) One Fishery Engineer;

each for a period not exceeding six months, to conduct an exploratory survey of the fishery resources in waters off the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia, and subject to this survey proving the existence of fishery resources on a commercial scale, to advise and assist the Government in developing these resources.

(iii) One Commercial Fishery Consultant;

(iv) One Fishery Technologist;

each for a period not exceeding twelve (12) months, and subject to the above survey proving the existence of fishery resources on a commercial scale in waters off the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia, to advise and assist the Government on the commercial organization necessary to develop a fishery industry based on these resources, and on devising ways and means of handling, processing, distributing and marketing the catch.

2. Provide one (1) Fellowship for a person nominated by the Government and approved by the Organization, for a period not exceeding six (6) months, for training as a fishery administrator. This Fellowship shall be awarded to a person (hereinafter called "the Fellow") who shall take an active and continuing part in the project upon which the Organization is providing advisory assistance as set forth in this Supplemental Agreement, and who requires further training outside the Country in order to carry on the work initiated by the Personnel. The program of study shall be determined by the Organization on the basis of recommendations to be made by the Personnel referred to in paragraph 1 above, after consultation with the Ministry of _____.

ARTICLE II

Liaison

The Government designates _____ as the central coordinating agency for the purpose of Article II(a) of the Basic Agreement as applied to this Supplemental Agreement and as the agency with which the Organization shall deal in connection with the technical assistance rendered under this Supplemental Agreement.

ARTICLE III

Detailed Administrative and Financial Obligations

- (a) The obligations of the Organization for costs under Article III(a) of the Basic Agreement shall be subject to the following provisions:
- (i) The Organization shall pay 50% of the Fellow's travel costs except as provided in paragraph (v) below.
 - (ii) The Organization shall pay the Fellow a monthly subsistence allowance at rates fixed by the Technical Assistance Board.
 - (iii) The Organization shall pay any fees for tuition and any allowances required in connection with these studies, the need for which shall be determined by the Organization.
 - (iv) Although the Organization shall have no responsibility for any claim arising out of sickness or accident suffered by the Fellow, the Organization shall reimburse the Fellow for the cost of health and accident insurance arranged by him and approved by the Organization.

- (v) The Organization shall determine the country or countries of study and training, the travel necessary within these countries and shall pay the cost thereof.
 - (vi) The detailed financial and administrative arrangements relating to this Fellowship shall be set forth in a separate schedule to be negotiated between the Organization and the central coordinating agency of the Government as specified in Article II above.
 - (vii) **In the event** that it is necessary for the Government to charter the vessel referred to in paragraph (b) (ii) below, the Organization shall pay, against certified vouchers, one half of the cost of chartering this vessel or the equivalent of US \$5,000 (five thousand US dollars) whichever sum is the lesser.
 - (viii) The Organization shall determine the necessity of its providing any equipment other than that specified in paragraph (b) (ii) below (and the type thereof) not procurable within the Country. The Organization shall furnish such equipment according to the rules of the Technical Assistance Board to a value not exceeding the equivalent of US \$1,000 (one thousand US dollars).
- (b) The obligations of the Government for costs under Article III(b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Basic Agreement shall be subject to the following provisions:
- (i) The Government shall pay to each of the Personnel during the period of their assignment in the Country, a subsistence allowance including board, lodging and incidental expenses, payable monthly in advance, at the rate set from time to time by the Technical Assistance Board for the Country. The operative rate and any subsequent amendments shall be notified by the Organization to the Government by letter. The Government instead of making payments in local currency, shall, whenever mutually agreed upon, furnish directly the lodging or lodging and board specified above. The lodging provided shall be of a standard in keeping with the professional and international status of the Personnel. Whenever the Government provides any part of the subsistence in kind, the amount of subsistence to be paid in cash shall be adjusted by mutual agreement between the Government and the Personnel according to the formula set out by the Technical Assistance Board.

- (ii) The Government shall provide a vessel (if necessary by chartering) for use in the fishery exploratory survey for a period of not less than three months, fully manned, and equipped with the necessary types of fishing gear. The type of vessel shall be determined by the Organization in consultation with the Government.
- (iii) The Government shall be responsible for the provision and cost of all supplies and materials necessary for the operation and maintenance of the vessel and gear referred to above.
- (iv) The Government shall provide the Personnel with suitable shore installations in which to conduct their work including adequate office and workshop facilities, equipment and supplies, store rooms and warehouses and other facilities necessary for the proper operation of the work involved, the adequacy and type of which shall be determined by the Personnel.
- (v) The Government shall assign to each of the Personnel at least one qualified technical assistant for full time duty to work with and be trained by the Personnel in their respective fields and who will carry on the work in each particular field when the Personnel leave the Country upon the completion of their assignments.
- (vi) The Government shall also assign to the Personnel such labourers or other assistance as may be necessary to handle or construct any fishing gear not specified in (b) (ii) above, and other necessary tasks related to the work of the Personnel.
- (vii) The Government shall provide adequate transportation for the Personnel within the Country and all telephone, telegraph, postal and other communication expenses necessary for the Technical Assistance described herein.
- (viii) The Government shall pay 50% of the Fellow's travel costs except as provided in paragraph (a) (v) above.
- (ix) The Government shall ensure that the Fellow is able to meet incidental preparatory expenses such as those necessary for passport, visas, medical examination, pocket money, etc., during the journey and clothing suitable for the country or countries of training.

- 5 -

- (x) The Government shall establish a local currency fund to cover the cost of the aforementioned services and any other services referred to in Article III of the Basic Agreement. The initial amount at the time of establishment of this fund shall be _____ and at no time shall it be less than _____. Payment for these services shall be disbursed to or on behalf of the Personnel by a designated officer of the Government on the basis of requests certified from time to time by the Personnel in amounts necessary for the orderly and efficient conduct of their work.
- (xi) Before the arrival of the Personnel the Government shall make such administrative and financial arrangements as are necessary for the prompt execution of the above arrangements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Government and the Organization have signed this Supplemental Agreement at _____ this _____ day of _____ 195__, in two copies in English. The Supplemental Agreement shall be in force as from this date.

For the Government of Saudi Arabia:

(Title)

For the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations:

(Title)

Saudi Arabia
Reference: TAB/SAU/FAO/4
22 October 1952

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

CONFIDENTIAL

*Copy filed
in waste
files.*

Agreement Summary

COUNTRY: Saudi Arabia

ORGANISATION: FAO

REQUEST ON WHICH
AGREEMENT IS BASED: SAU-8

TYPE AND DATE OF
AGREEMENT: Supplemental Agreement
No 4,
30 January 1952.

ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED:

One chemical engineer (fertilizers) to make visits to Saudi Arabia as required during a period not exceeding 12 months. This expert will assist and advise the Government in drawing up plans and specifications for the construction of a fertilizer manufacturing plant, or plants, utilizing the natural gas from oilfields, or residues from refinery operations. On the basis of proposed plans and specifications, and after bids have been received, the expert shall assist and advise the Government in letting the construction contract and completing the plant and placing it in operation.

The Organisation shall furnish equipment to a value not exceeding US \$1,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL
OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT:

1. The Government shall pay to the expert a subsistence allowance including board, lodging and incidental expenses, payable monthly in advance, at rates set from time to time by TAB for the country. The Government, instead of making payments in local currency, shall whenever mutually agreed upon, furnish directly the lodging or lodging and board specified above.
2. The Government shall provide adequate transportation for the Personnel within the country and all telephone, telegraph, postal and other communication expenses necessary for the provision of the technical assistance described herein.
3. The Government shall provide office facilities, equipment and supplies, the adequacy and type of which shall be determined by the Personnel.
4. The Government shall establish a local currency fund to cover the cost of the aforementioned services and any other services referred to in Article III of the Basic Agreement.

(1)

14 January 1952

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filed
20 Jan. (waste)
Yasoo*

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO.4
BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA
FOR THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE GOVERNMENT

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter called "the Organization") and the Government of Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Government") desire to implement the Basic Agreement for Technical Assistance concluded between them under date of 20 August 1950, the provisions of which are by reference made a part hereof.

THEREFORE, the Organization and the Government have entered into this Supplemental Agreement No.4 through their undersigned duly authorized representatives:

ARTICLE I

Technical Assistance to be Provided

(a) The Organization shall, within the limits prescribed in the Basic Agreement arrange for one chemical engineer (fertilizers) (hereinafter called "the Personnel") to make visits to Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Country") as required during a period not exceeding twelve (12) months, as soon as all arrangements have been made, for the provision of the technical assistance described below. The number and frequency of visits to be made by this engineer shall be determined by the Organization in consultation with the Government.

To assist and advise the Government in drawing up plans and specifications for the construction of a fertilizer manufacturing plant, or plants, utilizing the natural gas from oilfields, or residues from refinery operations. On the basis of proposed plans and specifications, and after bids have been received, the expert shall assist and advise the Government in letting the construction contract and completing the plant and placing it in operation.

(b) Subject to the necessary funds being available to the Organization, the period of service referred to in paragraph (a) above may be extended by agreement between the Organization and the Government from year to year thereafter.

ARTICLE II

Liaison

The Government designates _____ as the central coordinating agency for the purpose of Article II(a) of the Basic Agreement as applied to this Supplemental Agreement and as the agency with which the Organization shall deal in connection with the technical assistance rendered under this Supplemental Agreement.

ARTICLE III

Detailed Administrative and Financial Obligations.

(a) The obligations of the Organization under Article III(a) of the Basic Agreement shall be subject to the following provision:

- (i) The Organization shall determine the necessity of its providing any equipment (and the type thereof) not procurable within the Country. The Organization shall furnish such equipment according to the rules of the Technical Assistance Board to a value not exceeding US \$1,000 (One thousand dollars).

(b) The obligations of the Government under Article III(b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Basic Agreement shall be subject to the following provisions:

- (i) The Government shall pay to the Personnel during the period of his assignment in the Country a subsistence allowance including board, lodging and incidental expenses payable monthly in advance, at rates set from time to time by the Technical Assistance Board for the Country. The operative rate and any subsequent amendments shall be notified by the Organization to the Government by letter. The Government instead of making payments in local currency, shall whenever mutually agreed upon, furnish directly the lodging or lodging and board specified above. The lodging provided shall be of a standard in keeping with the professional and international status of the Personnel. Whenever the Government provides any part of the subsistence in kind, the amount of subsistence to be paid in cash shall be adjusted by mutual agreement between the Government and the Personnel, according to the formula set out by the Technical Assistance Board.
- (ii) The Government shall provide adequate transportation for the Personnel within the Country and all telephone, telegraph, postal and other communication expenses necessary for the provision of the technical assistance described herein.
- (iii) The Government shall provide office facilities, equipment and supplies the adequacy and type of which shall be determined by the Personnel.
- (iv) The Government shall establish a local currency fund to cover the cost of the aforementioned services and any other services referred to in Article III of the Basic Agreement. The initial amount at the time of establishment of this fund shall be _____ and at no time shall it be less than _____. Payment for these services shall be disbursed to or on

- 3 -

behalf of the Personnel by a designated officer of the Government on the basis of requests certified from time to time by the Personnel, in amounts necessary for the orderly and efficient conduct of his work.

- (v) Before the arrival of the Personnel the Government shall make such administrative and financial arrangements as are necessary for the prompt execution of the above arrangements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Government and the Organization have signed this Supplemental Agreement at _____ this _____ day of _____ 195__, in two copies in English. The Supplemental Agreement shall be in force as from this date.

For the Government of Saudi Arabia:

(Title)

For the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations:

(Title)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Agreement Summary

COUNTRY: Saudi Arabia

ORGANIZATION: FAO

REQUEST ON WHICH
AGREEMENT IS BASED: SAU-8

TYPE AND DATE
OF AGREEMENT: Supplemental
Agreement No. 3 of 30
January 1952

ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED: For a water and land development scheme.

The Organization shall, within the limits prescribed in the Basic Agreement, arrange for nine experts and seven assistants as follows:

- (1) One Irrigation Engineer to be responsible for the overall planning of the area and, in cooperation with the other personnel, for the development of a rational plan feasible from engineering and cost considerations, for the best use of the land and water resources and to advise the Government on the steps to be taken to implement this plan.
- (ii) One Irrigation Engineer (hydraulic), to investigate the potentialities for the construction and utilization within the development scheme of low dams and diversion structures and to design plans therefor suited to local conditions.
- (iii) One Engineering Geologist who shall make visits to the Country as required during a period not exceeding twelve months to evaluate dam and reservoir sites and to advise upon materials to be used in dam building. The number and frequency of such visits shall be determined by the Organization in consultation with the Government.
- (iv) One Soil Scientist to make soil surveys and land classification ratings and to assist in formulating the plan for land development.
- (v) One Agronomist (range management expert) to determine the potentialities of the area, so as to advise on cropping systems and practices, crops and varieties to be grown, and to survey range resources and plan for their proper development and use.
- (vi) One Farm Management expert to study present systems of management and organization of farms, to evaluate proposed crop and livestock systems and to advise on recommended systems of management and organization including the sizes and layouts of farms.

Tech. Assistance Board - FAO.

- (vii) One Civil Engineer to conduct necessary field surveys.
 - (viii) One Meteorologist, to establish a weather data collecting system, to instruct weather station operators in the technique of record taking and to assist in evaluating precipitation conditions in the Wadi Jizan area and also throughout South West Arabia.
 - (ix) One Driller, to carry out core drilling operations for foundation exploration at potential dam site locations.
 - (x) One Engineering Office Assistant to assist in maintaining engineering records and to serve as a draughtsman.
 - (xi) Four Survey Assistants, including one transitman, one levelman and two chainmen.
 - (xii) One Technical English/Arabic/English Interpreter, and one Administrative Assistant for general and stenographic office work, correspondence and typing of reports.
 - (xiii) Equipment to a value not exceeding the equivalent of US \$15,000.
- LOCATION: The Wadi Jizan in the South Tihama area.
- ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL
- OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT:

The obligations of the Government for costs under Article III(b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Basic Agreement shall be subject to the following provisions:

- (i) To establish for the use of the personnel and local helpers, a field camp including kitchens, dining rooms and sleeping and living quarters, all of which shall be screened.
- (ii) To pay to each of the personnel a subsistence allowance including board, lodging and incidental expenses, payable monthly in advance, at the rate set from time to time by the Technical Assistance Board for the Country. The operative rate and any subsequent amendments shall be notified by the Organization to the Government by letter. Whenever the Government provides any part of the subsistence in kind, as in (i) above, the amount of subsistence to be paid in cash shall be adjusted by mutual agreement between the Government and the Leader of the Personnel, according to the formula set out by the Technical Assistance Board.
- (iii) To provide adequate transportation for the Personnel within the Country, and all telephone, telegraph, postal and other communication expenses.
- (iv) To provide office facilities, equipment and supplies.
- (v) To provide such labourers and other assistance as may be required.

- (vi) To establish a local currency fund, the amount of which shall be determined by mutual agreement between the Government and the Leader of the Personnel.
- (vii) Before the arrival of the Personnel the Government shall make such administrative and financial arrangements as are necessary for the prompt execution of the above arrangements.

- - - - -

18 January 1952

Shawn L. Glen Brown

2/27/52

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO.3

BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA
FOR THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE GOVERNMENT

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter called "the Organization") and the Government of Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Government") desire to implement the Basic Agreement for Technical Assistance concluded between them under date of 20 August 1950, the provisions of which are by reference made a part hereof.

THEREFORE, the Organization and the Government have entered into this Supplemental Agreement No.3 through their undersigned duly authorized representatives.

ARTICLE I

Technical Assistance to be Provided

(a) The Organization shall, within the limits prescribed in the Basic Agreement, arrange for nine (9) experts and seven (7) assistants (hereinafter called "the Personnel") to visit Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Country") as soon as all arrangements have been made each for a period not exceeding twelve (12) months except as provided for in paragraph (iii) below, to develop detailed plans up to the point of final preparation for construction for a water and land development scheme on the Wadi Jizan in the South Tihama area.

- (i) One Irrigation Engineer to be responsible for the overall planning of the area and, in cooperation with the other Personnel, for the development of a rational plan feasible from engineering and cost considerations, for the best use of the land and water resources and to advise the Government on the steps to be taken to implement this plan.
- (ii) One Irrigation Engineer (hydraulic), to investigate the potentialities for the construction and utilization within the development scheme of low dams and diversion structures and to design plans therefor suited to local conditions.
- (iii) One Engineering Geologist who shall make visits to the Country as required during a period not exceeding twelve (12) months to evaluate dam and reservoir sites and to advise upon materials to be used in dam building. The number and frequency of such visits shall be determined by the Organization in consultation with the Government.

- 2 -

- (iv) One Soil Scientist to make soil surveys and land classification ratings and to assist in formulating the plan for land development.
- (v) One Agronomist (range management expert) to determine the potentialities of the area, so as to advise on cropping systems and practices, crops and varieties to be grown, and to survey range resources and plan for their proper development and use.
- (vi) One Farm Management expert to study present systems of management and organization of farms, to evaluate proposed crop and livestock systems and to advise on recommended systems of management and organization including the sizes and layouts of farms.
- (vii) One Civil Engineer to conduct necessary field surveys.
- (viii) One Meteorologist, to establish a weather data collecting system, to instruct weather station operators in the technique of record taking and to assist in evaluating precipitation conditions in the Wadi Jizan area and also throughout South West Arabia.
- (ix) One Driller, to carry out core drilling operations for foundation exploration at potential dam site locations.
- (x) One Engineering Office Assistant to assist in maintaining engineering records and to serve as a draughtsman.
- (xi) Four Survey Assistants, including one transitman, one levelman and two chainmen.
- (xii) One Technical English/Arabic/English Interpreter, and one Administrative Assistant for general and stenographic office work, correspondence and typing of reports.

(b) The services of a limited number of Personnel shall be made available by the Organization as soon as possible to assist the Government in the planning and initial operations involved in commencing the Wadi Jizan land development scheme. The composition and number of Personnel to be included in this initial party shall be determined by the Organization. The timing of the visits of the remaining Personnel shall be determined by the Organization and shall be subject to the availability of the necessary facilities in the Wadi Jizan as referred to in Article III below, to enable the Personnel to carry out the technical assistance described herein.

- 3 -

(c) If and when the above-mentioned plans are actively adopted by the Government, the Organization may, subject to the necessary funds then being available, provide experts (to be agreed upon under terms mutually acceptable to the Government and the Organization) to advise and assist the Government in activities associated with executing the above-mentioned plans.

ARTICLE II

Liaison

The Government designates _____ as the central coordinating agency for the purpose of Article II(a) of the Basic Agreement as applied to this Supplemental Agreement and as the agency with which the Organization shall deal in connection with the technical assistance rendered under this Supplemental Agreement.

ARTICLE III

Detailed Administrative and Financial Obligations

(a) The obligations of the Organization for costs under Article III(a) of the Basic Agreement shall be subject to the following provision:

- (i) The Organization shall determine the necessity of its providing any equipment (and the type thereof) not procurable within the Country. The Organization shall furnish such equipment according to the rules of the Technical Assistance Board to a value not exceeding the equivalent of US \$15,000 (Fifteen thousand dollars).

(b) The obligations of the Government for costs under Article III(b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Basic Agreement shall be subject to the following provisions:

- (i) The Government shall establish for the use of the Personnel and local helpers, a field camp of a standard acceptable to, and at a site to be determined by the Leader of the Personnel. The field camp shall include kitchens, dining rooms and sleeping and living quarters, all of which shall be screened.
- (ii) The Government shall pay to each of the Personnel during the period of their assignment in the Country a subsistence allowance including board, lodging and incidental expenses, payable monthly in advance, at the rate set from time to time by the Technical Assistance Board for the Country. The operative rate and any subsequent amendments shall be notified by the Organization to the Government by

- 4 -

letter. Whenever the Government provides any part of the subsistence in kind, as in (i) above, the amount of subsistence to be paid in cash shall be adjusted by mutual agreement between the Government and the Leader of the Personnel, according to the formula set out by the Technical Assistance Board.

- (iii) The Government shall provide adequate transportation for the Personnel within the Country, and all telephone, telegraph, postal and other communication expenses necessary for the provision of the technical assistance described herein.
- (iv) The Government shall provide office facilities, equipment and supplies, the adequacy and type of which shall be determined by the Leader of the Personnel.
- (v) The Government shall provide such labourers and other assistance as may be required.
- (vi) The Government shall establish a local currency fund to cover the cost of the aforementioned services and any other services referred to in Article III of the Basic Agreement. The amount of this Fund shall be determined by mutual agreement between the Government and the Leader of the Personnel. Payment for these services shall be disbursed to or on behalf of the Personnel by a designated officer of the Government on the basis of requests certified from time to time by the Personnel, in amounts necessary for the orderly and efficient conduct of their work.
- (vii) Before the arrival of the Personnel the Government shall make such administrative and financial arrangements as are necessary for the prompt execution of the above arrangements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Government and the Organization have signed this Supplemental Agreement at _____ this _____ day of _____ 195__, in two copies in English. The Supplemental Agreement shall be in force as from this date.

For the Government of Saudi Arabia:

(Title)

For the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations:

(Title)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

RESTRICTED

Agreement Summary

COUNTRY:	Saudi Arabia	ORGANISATION:	FAO
REQUEST ON WHICH AGREEMENT IS BASED:	SAU-1	TYPE AND DATE OF AGREEMENT:	Supplemental Agreement No. 2; 30 January 1952.

ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED:

The FAO shall arrange for not more than 12 experts to visit Saudi Arabia to assist and advise the Government at the Agricultural Institute to be established by the Government and in selected agricultural areas of the country. The initial period of service of the experts shall be 12 months.

The Organisation shall designate from among the experts the following:

1. One advisory Director of the Agricultural Institute
2. One advisory research leader
3. One advisory education leader
4. One advisory extension leader

The Organisation shall determine the necessity of its providing any equipment not procurable within the country to a value not exceeding the equivalent of US \$40,000.-

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL
OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT:

1. The Government shall pay to the experts a subsistence allowance including board, lodging and technical incidental expenses, payable monthly in advance, at rates set from time to time by TAB for the country. The Government, instead of making payments in local currency, shall whenever mutually agreed upon, furnish directly the lodging or lodging and board specified above.
2. The Government shall provide adequate transportation for the Personnel within the country and all telephone, telegraph, postal and other communication expenses necessary for the provision of the technical assistance described herein.
3. The Government shall provide office facilities, equipment and supplies, the adequacy and type of which shall be determined by the Personnel.
4. The Government shall establish a local currency fund to cover the cost of the aforementioned services and any other services referred to in Article III of the Basic Agreement.

12 January 1952

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO.2
BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA
FOR THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE GOVERNMENT

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter called "the Organization") and the Government of Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Government") desire to implement the Basic Agreement for Technical Assistance concluded between them under date of 20 August 1950, the provisions of which are by reference made a part hereof.

THEREFORE, the Organization and the Government have entered into this Supplemental Agreement No.2 through their undersigned duly authorized representatives.

ARTICLE I

Technical Assistance to be Provided

I. The Government shall establish an Agricultural Institute on a permanent basis to develop and carry out three principle undertakings as follows:

(a) Agricultural research and investigations at the Institute and at sub-experimental stations to be located throughout the Country as necessary. This research program shall include but not be limited to the following subject fields:

- (i) Adaptability and variety studies for plants
- (ii) Adaptability and breed studies of animals
- (iii) Agricultural techniques, methods and practices and tools and equipment
- (iv) Animal improvement
- (v) Improvement of animal grazing and grazing land
- (vi) Necessary surveys and other studies.

(b) Education in agriculture, and related subjects essential for agricultural development, of local personnel who are or shall be engaged in agriculture or the improvement thereof. The education activities shall include a course of study for two (2) or more years, for students enrolled at the Institute and short courses for trainees at the Institute or at other suitable places in the Country. The course of instruction shall place particular emphasis on vocational training to enable the students and trainees to make practical application and use of the knowledge acquired on the farms.

(c) Extension of agricultural knowledge, improved methods, skills and practices to assist the rural population in increasing and improving agricultural production and improving their daily living conditions. These extension activities shall be conducted on either a group or an individual basis in selected areas of the Country and shall include but not be limited to:

- (i) formal classroom instruction
- (ii) demonstrations
- (iii) supervised practice by the persons receiving instruction
- (iv) guidance, supervision and instruction on the farms and in farm homes in making practical applications of information, methods and skills.

II. (a) The Organization shall, within the limits prescribed in the Basic Agreement, arrange for not more than twelve (12) experts (hereinafter called "the Personnel") to visit Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Country") to assist and advise the Government at the Agricultural Institute to be established by the Government and in selected agricultural areas of the Country. The initial period of service of each of the experts shall be twelve (12) months. Subject to the necessary funds being available to the Organization this period may be extended by agreement between the Organization and the Government from year to year thereafter.

(b) The Organization shall designate from among the experts the following:

1. One advisory Director of the Agricultural Institute
2. One advisory research leader
3. One advisory education leader
4. One advisory extension leader

(c) The services of a limited number of Personnel shall be made available by the Organization as soon as possible to assist the Government in the planning and initial operations involved in establishing the Institute. The composition and number of Personnel to be included in this initial party shall be determined by the Organization. The timing of the visits of the remaining Personnel shall be determined by the Organization and shall be subject to the establishment by the Government of the Agricultural Institute and the availability of the necessary facilities there as referred to in Article III below, to enable the Personnel to carry out the technical assistance described herein.

(d) The Personnel shall devote their efforts to any subject fields of importance in increasing and improving agricultural production, and in improving the daily living conditions of the rural population with particular emphasis on agricultural research, education and extension. These subjects shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. Animal husbandry
2. Animal disease control
3. Range management
4. Soils including soil surveys and capability studies, soil fertility and fertilizer usage, sand dune stabilization and conservation.
5. Irrigation and water supplies
6. Crop production
7. Horticulture including date palm production
8. Seed and plant improvement
9. Agricultural tools, equipment and machinery
10. Curing and flaying hides
11. Processing farm products and rural handicrafts
12. Marketing
13. Agricultural credit
14. Farm management
15. Improvement in farm living.

ARTICLE II

Liaison

The Government designates _____ as the central coordinating agency for the purpose of Article II(a) of the Basic Agreement as applied to this Supplemental Agreement and as the agency with which the Organization shall deal in connection with the technical assistance rendered under this Supplemental Agreement.

ARTICLE III

Detailed Administrative and Financial Obligations

(a) The obligations of the Organization under Article III(a) of the Basic Agreement shall be subject to the following provision:

- (i) The Organization shall determine the necessity of its providing any equipment (and the type thereof) not procurable within the Country. The Organization shall furnish such equipment according to the rules of the Technical Assistance Board to a value not exceeding the equivalent of US \$40,000 (Forty thousand dollars).

(b) The obligations of the Government under Article III(b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Basic Agreement shall be subject to the following provisions:

- (i) The Government shall provide adequate buildings, equipment, facilities and land for the Agricultural Institute and necessary sub-stations, all of which shall be under the complete control of the Institute.

- (ii) The Government shall provide adequate experimental facilities at the Institute and at the necessary sub-stations.
- (iii) The Government shall pay to each of the Personnel during the period of their assignment in the Country, a subsistence allowance including board, lodging and incidental expenses payable monthly in advance, at the rate set from time to time by the Technical Assistance Board for the Country. The operative rate and any subsequent amendments shall be notified by the Organization to the Government by letter. The Government, instead of making payments in local currency, shall whenever mutually agreed upon, furnish directly the lodging or lodging and board specified above. The lodging provided shall be of a standard in keeping with the professional and international status of the Personnel. Whenever the Government provides any part of the subsistence in kind, the amount of the subsistence to be paid shall be adjusted by mutual agreement between the Government and the Leader of the Personnel, according to the formula set out by the Technical Assistance Board.
- (iv) The Government shall provide adequate transportation for the Personnel within the Country and all telephone, telegraph, postal and other communication expenses necessary for the technical assistance described herein.
- (v) The Government shall provide office facilities, equipment and supplies, the adequacy and type of which shall be determined by the Leader of the Personnel.
- (vi) The Government shall establish a local currency fund to cover the cost of the aforementioned services and any other services referred to in Article III of the Basic Agreement which are not directly provided by the Government. The initial amount at the time of establishment of this Fund shall be _____ and at no time shall it be less than _____. Payment for these services shall be disbursed to or on behalf of the Personnel by a designated officer of the Government on the basis of requests certified from time to time by the Personnel, in amounts necessary for the orderly and efficient conduct of their work.

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- (vii) Before the arrival of the Personnel the Government shall make such administrative and financial arrangements as are necessary for the prompt execution of the above arrangements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Government and the Organization have signed this Supplemental Agreement at _____ this _____ day of _____ 195__, in two copies in English. The Supplemental Agreement shall be in force as from this date.

For the Government of Saudi Arabia:

(Title)

For the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations:

(Title)

Superseded

AGREEMENT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter called "The Organization") desires to give effect to Resolution Number 304 (IV) on an Expanded Program of Technical Assistance for Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 November 1949. The General Assembly, in adopting this Resolution, considered the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council adopted in its Resolution Number 222 (IX) of 15 August 1949, and approved the observations and guiding principles set out in Annex I to Part "A" of that Resolution, and the arrangements made by the Council for the administration of the programme.

The Government of Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Government") has requested the technical assistance described hereinafter, in furtherance of its plans for economic development and the attainment of higher levels of economic and social welfare for its people; and the Organization considers that the request of the Government is compatible with the provisions of the Resolutions referred to above.

THEREFORE the Organization and the Government of Saudi Arabia declaring that their mutual responsibilities shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation and that the detailed application of such responsibilities shall be arranged on a basis of mutual understanding, have agreed as follows through their undersigned duly authorized representatives.

ARTICLE I

Furnishing of Technical Assistance

(a) The Organization shall arrange for six or seven experts (hereinafter called the "personnel") to visit the country for the purpose of rendering advisory technical assistance to the Government on the matters connected with its economic development programme which are described in paragraph (b) and the Government will cooperate with the Organization to this end. Such technical assistance will be furnished in accordance with the Observations and Guiding Principles of Annex I to Part "A" of Resolution 222 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which are attached hereto as Annex "A" and made a part hereof. The group of experts shall be selected by the Organization after consultation with the Saudi Arabian Government.

(b) The Organization shall, within the limits stated in paragraph (a) arrange for the personnel to visit the country, as soon as practicable for a period not exceeding 12 months to advise the government with respect to the following matters.

- A.
- (i) On the possibilities and methods of improving existing irrigation systems;
 - (ii) On the possibility, type and siting of new irrigation systems;
 - (iii) On improving the Government's knowledge of the hydrology of the country, including rainfall, stream flow, volume and duration of floods, capacity of existing springs and wells, availability and quality of underground water;
 - (iv) On the effect of tapping underground water on the existing surface supplies especially those supplies on which pastoral nomads depend;

Birmingham -

returned

Mr. Smallwood

At: 11 Thm.

Vander Plas
returned

- (v) On the study of the laws and customs of the country relating to personal, tribal or state rights in land and water and especially on problems arising from conflict of rights of nomads and sedentary farmers;
- (vi) On practicable changes and adjustments in existing law and custom in regard to rights in land and water which are deemed necessary to provide a sound legal basis for intensified use of water for irrigation with due regard to safeguarding the legitimate rights of nomads and pastoral farmers;

Dr. To Thi II
there

- (vii) On the study of the economic and financial problems likely to arise in connection with land reclamation and irrigation projects under local conditions.

Ferris
still there

- (viii) On the initiation of a study of the soils of the country, including reconnaissance soil surveys physical and chemical analyses of soils and their classification, with especial reference to the capacity of the soils for irrigated cultivation in relation to the available water supply. This survey to serve in part as basis for loans to be negotiated for the purpose of land development;

F. Baker

- (ix) On improving the quantity and quality of the date crop, a very important staple crop in the country, with regard to improving the varieties of the date palm grown, to techniques of pollination and propagation, to cultivation of the date palm and to the more efficient use of irrigation water in such cultivation and with especial reference to the packing and processing of dates for market;

- (x) On the training of national personnel for the efficient initiation or continuance of measures advised or initiated by the Personnel and directed to the above purposes.

- (xi) In the coordination of various projects to assure effective economic development of the country.

B. The following personnel will be made available in accordance with paragraph (b) Article I.

- (i) One irrigation engineer qualified to advise and instruct on the design of wells and pumping equipment, the maintenance and operation of irrigation systems, the drainage of irrigated lands, the efficient distribution and utilization of water, the grading and preparation of land for irrigation, farm surveys and layouts, and farm irrigation pipes and ditch systems.
- (ii) One reclamation engineer qualified to advise on hydrology, basic surveys for land and water development, the designing of irrigation systems including storage dams, weirs and other diversion structures, water-spreading works for ground water storage, pumping plants and communal distribution systems.
- (iii) One expert in laws and customs relating to rights in land and water in arid areas where both irrigated farming and nomadic pastoral farming are practised, and possessing experience in methods of resolving conflicts of interest between various uses of water and, if possible, such knowledge of Moslem law and Arab custom in these matters as will assist him in understanding the special application of this law and custom to the country and the problems arising therefrom.

- (iv) One soil specialist experienced in the soils of desert and semi-arid regions and in irrigated agriculture in such regions, and qualified to make soil surveys and classifications, soil maps and physical and chemical analyses of soils and to assist in determining matters of land use in connection with irrigation developments.
- (v) One specialist on the date palm, qualified to advise on all phases of its culture including improvement of varieties, techniques of pollination and propagation, the establishment of experimental gardens for the propagation of the palm and for the multiplication of planting material, and also on the packing and processing of dates for market.
- (vi) One or two agricultural economists, according to subsequent agreement, qualified:
 - (a) To work with the Personnel as a whole on the planning and coordination of various technical projects in the interest of the effective economic development of the country, to advise the Government and the Personnel regarding the priority which should be given to various projects, to draw attention to serious economic maladjustments that may be impeding agricultural development and to propose immediate action, and to cooperate with the Government and with the Personnel in formulating administrative organization and action to insure effective integration of projects into an orderly and continuing programme of development.
 - (b) In the economics of the development of land and water resources and qualified to work with the Personnel as a whole and the irrigation engineer in particular on specific economic and financial questions related to water utilization and land reclamation, and to advise on economic problems likely to arise in connection with the settlement of reclaimed or irrigated land under local conditions.

The Organization further agrees that it shall be a duty of the Personnel in the course of their advisory work to make every effort to instruct such of the Government's technical personnel as may be associated with them in the methods, techniques and practices of their work and in the principles upon which such techniques and practices are based and the Government agrees that whenever practicable it will attach technical staff to the Personnel for this purpose.

As part of the technical assistance to be provided under this Agreement, the Organization may arrange for the carrying out of laboratory or other tests, experiments, or research outside the Country.

The personnel shall be solely responsible to and under the supervision and direction of the Organization.

ARTICLE II

Cooperation of the Government with Respect to the Provision of Technical Assistance

- (a) The Government will comply with the provisions for "Participation of Requesting Governments" in Annex A, in particular by providing or permitting access to adequate information; facilitating appropriate contacts with Government agencies, individuals, and groups within the Country; giving full and prompt consideration to advice received; promptly and effectively coordinating Governmental

policies and administration so as to further and implement the technical assistance rendered; giving publicity within the Country to the technical assistance provided; and undertaking sustained efforts to carry forward the work initiated or contemplated.

- (b) The Government designates the Department of Agriculture in the Ministry of Finance as the central coordinating agency for the purpose of paragraph (a), and as the agency with which the Organization will deal in connection with the technical assistance rendered under this Agreement.
- (c) The Government confirms that no request for technical assistance on the matters specified in Article I has been or is being made to any other international organization or government except for a request to the United States Government for a reclamation engineer. The United States' State Department, F.A.O. and the Saudi Arabian Government are in agreement that this request will be met by F.A.O. in cooperation with the United States Government.

ARTICLE III

Administrative and Financial Obligations of the Parties

- (a) The Organization shall defray the costs of rendering the technical assistance provided, which are payable outside the country, or such proportions of the same as may be agreed upon between the parties regarding:
 - (i) The salaries of the personnel sent by the Organization;
 - (ii) The cost of subsistence and travel of the personnel from their place of recruitment to the point of entry into the country;
 - (iii) The expenses involved in any other necessary travel outside that country;
 - (iv) The cost of insurance of the personnel sent by the Organization;
 - (v) The Organization shall provide, as appropriate, equipment as required by the personnel and such other equipment as may be mutually agreed upon. Any technical or other equipment or supplies provided by the Organization in connection with the technical assistance furnished pursuant to this Agreement shall remain the property of the Organization unless and until title thereto is transferred on terms and conditions agreed upon between the Organization and the Government.
- (b) The Government shall assume responsibility for such part of the costs of the technical assistance to be provided under this Agreement as can be paid for in local currency, or otherwise, to the following extent:
 - (1) Full subsistence expenses of the personnel, including board and lodging, as well as incidental expenses at the daily rate of \$12.00 or its equivalent per person. For twelve months this would be equivalent to \$4380 for each expert;

- 5 -

- (ii) Medical care and hospitalization for the personnel;
 - (iii) Transportation of the personnel within the Country in connection with the provision of technical assistance, and all telephone, telegraph, postal, and other communication expenses;
 - (iv) Any other local currency expenses of the personnel, agreed upon with the Government;
 - (v) Any taxes or other duties or levies collected by the Government not covered by the privileges and immunities under Article IV.
- (c) In lieu of the provision of local currency, the services and payments specified in Paragraph (b) may, to the extent mutually agreed, be provided directly by the Government.
 - (d) In addition to other payments under this Article, the Government shall provide to the personnel, at its own expense:
 - (i) Adequate office facilities, office equipment and supplies;
 - (ii) After consultation with the personnel, the Government shall provide the necessary local secretarial, interpreter-translator, and related assistance;
 - (iii) Any other facilities mutually agreed upon.

The Government shall assume all administrative and financial responsibilities related to the provision of the facilities specified in this paragraph.

- (e) In appropriate cases the Government shall provide such land, labor, equipment, etc., as may be needed and which will be determined as the need arises in agreement with the Organization.

ARTICLE IV

Facilities, Privileges, and Immunities

- (a) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Organization under Article I and to assist the personnel in obtaining such services and facilities as may be required to carry on these activities.
- (b) Notwithstanding that the Government may or may not have already ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and the Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, the Government shall accord to the personnel and to the Organization, its property and assets in connection with the performance of this Agreement, all the privileges and immunities which are normally accorded to the Organization, officials and experts, its property, assets under the provisions of that Convention.
- (c) The Organization and the personnel for technical assistance shall have the benefit of the most favorable rate for conversion of currently prevailing at the time of any conversion made in carrying out their responsibilities under this Agreement, in accordance with the legal provision on the matter.

ARTICLE VPublication of Findings

The Government shall arrange for the publication of information, or shall provide, for study and analysis, material suitable for publication regarding the results of the technical assistance provided under the terms of this Agreement and the experience derived therefrom, including any report or findings of any expert, so that it may be of value to other countries and to the international organizations rendering technical assistance to governments under the expanded programme. Such publication, whether by the Government, or by or through the Organization shall be undertaken only after mutual consultation between the parties to this Agreement.

ARTICLE VIModification of Agreement, Supplemental Agreements and Termination

- (a) The Organization and the Government shall give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make with regard to the modification of this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.
- (b) The Organization and the Government may, to the extent necessary, or desirable, enter into supplemental agreements and arrangements.
- (c) This agreement may be terminated by either party on thirty days written notice to the other.
- (d) Any differences as to the interpretation of this Agreement that are not settled directly by the parties shall be settled by recourse to arbitration. In that case each party shall appoint one arbitrator. Any differences that these cannot settle between themselves shall be submitted to a third arbitrator appointed by them to decide without further recourse.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Government and the Organization have signed this Agreement at:-

JEDDAH

this

day of

AUGUST

1950, in two copies (each) in the English and

ARABIC

languages (of which the English text alone shall be

authentic). The Agreement is deemed to be in force as from this date.

For the Organization

For the Government

~~W. V. Olt~~

W. WAHLEN 10.00
SWISS

Dr. FIEDLER 11.00

FISHBONES

WAR Prod. Bd.

NOREN -

EC, H.

Dep. Director F.A.O.

noon - Lunch

SIR Herbert Broadley

Tech. Asst. office for office

Tom Ritchie
U.S.A. (USA.)

P.M.

Chief Tech. Asst. Brandy

MABE-Telmar

Dr. Phillips

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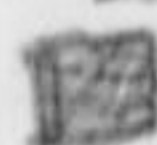
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9.00

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get name / Hotel in
Beirut



Central R.R. Sta.

7.30 - 8.00

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AGREEMENT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter called "The Organization") desires to give effect to Resolution Number 304 (IV) on an Expanded Program of Technical Assistance for Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 November 1949. The General Assembly, in adopting this Resolution, considered the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council adopted in its Resolution Number 222 (IX) of 15 August 1949, and approved the observations and guiding principles set out in Annex I to Part 'A' of that Resolution, and the arrangements made by the Council for the administration of the programme.

The Government of Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Government") has requested the technical assistance described hereinafter, in furtherance of its plans for economic development and the attainment of higher levels of economic and social welfare for its people; and the Organization considers that the request of the Government is compatible with the provisions of the Resolutions referred to above.

THEREFORE the Organization and the Government of Saudi Arabia declaring that their mutual responsibilities shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation and that the detailed application of such responsibilities shall be arranged on a basis of mutual understanding, have agreed as follows through their undersigned duly authorized representatives.

ARTICLE I

Furnishing of Technical Assistance

(a) The Organization shall arrange for six or seven experts (hereinafter called the "personnel") to visit the country for the purpose of rendering advisory technical assistance to the Government on the matters connected with its economic development programme which are described in paragraph (b) and the Government will cooperate with the Organization to this end. Such technical assistance will be furnished in accordance with the Observations and Guiding Principles of Annex I to Part "A" of Resolution 222 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which are attached hereto as Annex "A" and made a part hereof. The group of experts shall be selected by the Organization after consultation with the Saudi Arabian Government.

(b) The Organization shall, within the limits stated in paragraph (a) arrange for the personnel to visit the country, as soon as practicable for a period not exceeding 12 months to advise the government with respect to the following matters:

- A. (i) On the possibilities and methods of improving existing irrigation systems;
- (ii) On the possibility, type and siting of new irrigation systems;
- (iii) On improving the Government's knowledge of the hydrology of the country, including rainfall, stream flow, volume and duration of floods, capacity of existing springs and wells, availability and quality of underground water;
- (iv) On the effect of tapping underground water on the existing surface supplies especially those supplies on which pastoral nomads depend;
- 9. 1/2 in
cases -
Hofuf, Medina
Yambo*

- (v) On the study of the laws and customs of the country relating to personal, tribal or state rights in land and water and especially on problems arising from conflict of rights of nomads and sedentary farmers;
- (vi) On practicable changes and adjustments in existing law and custom in regard to rights in land and water which are deemed necessary to provide a sound legal basis for intensified use of water for irrigation with due regard to safeguarding the legitimate rights of nomads and pastoral farmers;
- (vii) On the study of the economic and financial problems likely to arise in connection with land reclamation and irrigation projects under local conditions.
- (viii) On the initiation of a study of the soils of the country, including reconnaissance soil surveys physical and chemical analyses of soils and their classification, with especial reference to the capacity of the soils for irrigated cultivation in relation to the available water supply. This survey to serve in part as basis for loans to be negotiated for the purpose of land development;
- (ix) On improving the quantity and quality of the date crop, a very important staple crop in the country, with regard to improving the varieties of the date palm grown, to techniques of pollination and propagation, to cultivation of the date palm and to the more efficient use of irrigation water in such cultivation and with especial reference to the packing and processing of dates for market;
- (x) On the training of national personnel for the efficient initiation or continuance of measures advised or initiated by the Personnel and directed to the above purposes.
- (xi) In the coordination of various projects to assure effective economic development of the country.

B. The following personnel will be made available in accordance with paragraph (b) Article I.

- (i) One irrigation engineer qualified to advise and instruct on the design of wells and pumping equipment, the maintenance and operation of irrigation systems, the drainage of irrigated lands, the efficient distribution and utilization of water, the grading and preparation of land for irrigation, farm surveys and layouts, and farm irrigation pipes and ditch systems.
- (ii) One reclamation engineer qualified to advise on hydrology, basin surveys for land and water development, the designing of irrigation systems including storage dams, weirs and other diversion structures, water-spreading works for ground water storage, pumping plants and communal distribution systems.
- (iii) One expert in laws and customs relating to rights in land and water in arid areas where both irrigated farming and nomadic pastoral farming are practised, and possessing experience in methods of resolving conflicts of interest between various uses of water and, if possible, such knowledge of Moslem law and Arab custom in these matters as will assist him in understanding the special application of this law and custom to the country and the problems arising therefrom.

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Najib, says
Glen Brown.

- (iv) One soil specialist experienced in the soils of desert and semi-arid regions and in irrigated agriculture in such regions, and qualified to make soil surveys and classifications, soil maps and physical and chemical analyses of soils and to assist in determining matters of land use in connection with irrigation developments.
- (v) One specialist on the date palm, qualified to advise on all phases of its culture including improvement of varieties, techniques of pollination and propagation, the establishment of experimental gardens for the propagation of the palm and for the multiplication of planting material, and also on the packing and processing of dates for market.
- (vi) One or two agricultural economists, according to subsequent agreement, qualified:
 - (a) To work with the Personnel as a whole on the planning and coordination of various technical projects in the interest of the effective economic development of the country, to advise the Government and the Personnel regarding the priority which should be given to various projects, to draw attention to serious economic maladjustments that may be impeding agricultural development and to propose immediate action, and to cooperate with the Government and with the Personnel in formulating administrative organization and action to insure effective integration of projects into an orderly and continuing programme of development.
 - (b) In the economics of the development of land and water resources and qualified to work with the Personnel as a whole and the irrigation engineer in particular on specific economic and financial questions related to water utilization and land reclamation, and to advise on economic problems likely to arise in connection with the settlement of reclaimed or irrigated land under local conditions.

The Organization further agrees that it shall be a duty of the Personnel in the course of their advisory work to make every effort to instruct such of the Government's technical personnel as may be associated with them in the methods, techniques and practices of their work and in the principles upon which such techniques and practices are based and the Government agrees that whenever practicable it will attach technical staff to the Personnel for this purpose.

As part of the technical assistance to be provided under this Agreement, the Organization may arrange for the carrying out of laboratory or other tests, experiments, or research outside the Country.

The personnel shall be solely responsible to and under the supervision and direction of the Organization.

ARTICLE II

Cooperation of the Government with Respect to the Provision of Technical Assistance

- (a) The Government will comply with the provisions for "Participation of Requesting Governments" in Annex A, in particular by providing or permitting access to adequate information; facilitating appropriate contacts with Government agencies, individuals, and groups within the Country; giving full and prompt consideration to advice

policies and administration so as to further and implement the technical assistance rendered; giving publicity within the Country to the technical assistance provided; and undertaking sustained efforts to carry forward the work initiated or contemplated.

- (b) The Government designates the Department of Agriculture in the Ministry of Finance as the central coordinating agency for the purpose of paragraph (a), and as the agency with which the Organization will deal in connection with the technical assistance rendered under this Agreement.

- (c) The Government confirms that no request for technical assistance on the matters specified in Article I has been or is being made to any other international organization or government except for a request to the United States Government for a reclamation engineer. The United States' State Department, F.A.O. and the Saudi Arabian Government are in agreement that this request will be met by F.A.O. in cooperation with the United States Government.

ARTICLE III

Administrative and Financial Obligations of the Parties

- (a) The Organization shall defray the costs of rendering the technical assistance provided, which are payable outside the country, or such proportions of the same as may be agreed upon between the parties regarding:
- (i) The salaries of the personnel sent by the Organization;
 - (ii) The cost of subsistence and travel of the personnel from their place of recruitment to the point of entry into the country;
 - (iii) The expenses involved in any other necessary travel outside that country;
 - (iv) The cost of insurance of the personnel sent by the Organization;
 - (v) The Organization shall provide, as appropriate, equipment as required by the personnel and such other equipment as may be mutually agreed upon. Any technical or other equipment or supplies provided by the Organization in connection with the technical assistance furnished pursuant to this Agreement shall remain the property of the Organization unless and until title thereto is transferred on terms and conditions agreed upon between the Organization and the Government.
- (b) The Government shall assume responsibility for such part of the costs of the technical assistance to be provided under this Agreement as can be paid for in local currency, or otherwise, to the following extent:
- (i) Full subsistence expenses of the personnel, including board and lodging, as well as incidental expenses at the daily rate of \$12.00 or its equivalent per person. For twelve months this would be equivalent to \$4360 for each expert;

- 5 -

- (ii) Medical care and hospitalization for the personnel;
 - (iii) Transportation of the personnel within the Country in connection with the provision of technical assistance, and all telephone, telegraph, postal, and other communication expenses;
 - (iv) Any other local currency expenses of the personnel, agreed upon with the Government;
 - (v) Any taxes or other duties or levies collected by the Government not covered by the privileges and immunities under Article IV.
- (c) In lieu of the provision of local currency, the services and payments specified in Paragraph (b) may, to the extent mutually agreed, be provided directly by the Government.
- (d) In addition to other payments under this Article, the Government shall provide to the personnel, at its own expense:
- (i) Adequate office facilities, office equipment and supplies;
 - (ii) After consultation with the personnel, the Government shall provide the necessary local secretarial, interpreter-translator, and related assistance;
 - (iii) Any other facilities mutually agreed upon.

The Government shall assume all administrative and financial responsibilities related to the provision of the facilities specified in this paragraph.

- (e) In appropriate cases the Government shall provide such land, labor, equipment, etc., as may be needed and which will be determined as the need arises in agreement with the Organization.

ARTICLE IV

Facilities, Privileges, and Immunities

- (a) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Organization under Article I and to assist the personnel in obtaining such services and facilities as may be required to carry on these activities.
- (b) Notwithstanding that the Government may or may not have already ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and the Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, the Government shall accord to the personnel and to the Organization, its property and assets in connection with the performance of this Agreement, all the privileges and immunities which are normally accorded to the Organization, officials and experts, its property, assets under the provisions of that Convention.
- (c) The Organization and the personnel for technical assistance shall have the benefit of the most favorable rate for conversion of currently prevailing at the time of any conversion made in carrying out their responsibilities under this Agreement, in accordance with the legal provision on the matter.

ARTICLE VPublication of Findings

The Government shall arrange for the publication of information, or shall provide, for study and analysis, material suitable for publication regarding the results of the technical assistance provided under the terms of this Agreement and the experience derived therefrom, including any report or findings of any expert, so that it may be of value to other countries and to the international organizations rendering technical assistance to governments under the expanded programme. Such publication, whether by the Government, or by or through the Organization shall be undertaken only after mutual consultation between the parties to this Agreement.

ARTICLE VIModification of Agreement, Supplemental Agreements and Termination

- (a) The Organization and the Government shall give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make with regard to the modification of this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.
- (b) The Organization and the Government may, to the extent necessary, or desirable, enter into supplemental agreements and arrangements.
- (c) This agreement may be terminated by either party on thirty days written notice to the other.
- (d) Any differences as to the interpretation of this Agreement that are not settled directly by the parties shall be settled by recourse to arbitration. In that case each party shall appoint one arbitrator. Any differences that these cannot settle between themselves shall be submitted to a third arbitrator appointed by them to decide without further recourse.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Government and the Organization have signed this Agreement at:-

JEDDAH, this _____ day of

AUGUST 1950, in two copies (each) in the English and

ARABIC languages (of which the English text alone shall be

authentic). The Agreement is deemed to be in force as from this date.

For the Organization _____

For the Government _____

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Reference: SAU-11

3 March 1953

RESTRICTED

Request for Technical Assistance
Under the Expanded Programme

COUNTRY: Saudi Arabia

REQUEST NO. SAU-11

RECEIVED BY: United Nations

SUBJECT: Utilization of Natural Resources

FORM OF ASSISTANCE: Investigation of possibility of
utilizing natural resources with
particular reference to natural gas
and to the production of cement.

NUMBER OF EXPERTS: 1

FORM AND CHANNEL
OF REQUEST: Letter to TAA from the Saudi Arabian Delegation

DATE OF REQUEST: 20 February 1953

DATE DESPATCHED TO
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: 27 February 1953

EXPIRATION OF THREE
WEEK PERIOD: 20 March 1953

Dr. Stratton

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Reference: SAU-9
19 March 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

File
T.A.B.

Request for Technical Assistance

COUNTRY: ☒ Saudi Arabia

REQUEST NO: 9

RECEIVED BY: FAO

SUBJECT:

FORM OF ASSISTANCE: 1 Expert to advise the Government in the processing, packaging and marketing of dates

NUMBER OF EXPERTS: 1

FORM AND CHANNEL OF REQUEST: Transmitted by Saudi Arabian Minister of Finance to Director-General, FAO

DATE OF REQUEST: 2 February 1952

DATE DESPATCHED TO EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: 17 March 1952

EXPIRATION OF THREE WEEK PERIOD: 7 April 1952

as of May 1951

Ex of UN
Agreement

SAUDI ARABIA

Estimated Costs During First Financial Period
July 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951

Agency	Estimated Total Cost To Agency	Estimated Cost to Local Government	Experts	Fellows
UN	-	-	-	-
FAO	62,516	62,000	7	-
UNESCO	-	-	-	-
WHO	39,000	96,000	3	2
ILO	-	-	-	-
ICAO	-	-	-	-
Totals	101,516	158,000	10	2

I. Projects Under Way or Seen to be Initiated: (1)

1. FAO - Irrigation, Date Culture, and Agricultural Economics
Agreement Signed August 20, 1950
7 Experts

FAO has agreed to provide an irrigation engineer, a reclamation engineer and a soils specialist for the improvement, maintenance, and construction of new irrigation systems, better land utilization, etc. A date specialist to help improve date production will be provided, as well as agricultural economists to assist in coordinating and planning the various projects and the priority to be given them.

II. Projects Under Negotiation or Consideration: (3)

1. WHO - Public Health Administration
Under Negotiation

An adviser in Public Health Administration will aid in working out the type of services suited to the conditions of the different areas of the country as well as the nomadic population.

2. WHO - Venereal Disease and Malaria Control
Under Negotiation

3. WHO - Pilgrim Quarantine
Under Negotiation

Pilgrimages cause one of the main epidemiological problems of the whole Middle East. WHO will provide expert advice in setting up a quarantine system including epidemiological service. The plan includes clinical and laboratory facilities.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

F.A.O.

Exchange of Copies of
Agreements

Between TCA & FAO

FHD

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

January 31, 1953

Mr. W. Fred Johnson
Chief, FAO Mission
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We enclose one copy of the English text of the Agreement for the Technical Cooperation Program in Education between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

This Agreement was signed on 25th January, 1953.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosure (1)

F.A.O.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

December 24, 1952

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We attach copies of the Project Agreement for Rural Community Development Projects and the Program Agreement for a Technical Cooperation Program in Public Health and Disease Control.

These Agreements were signed on December 15th, 1952, by representatives of the Saudi Arabian Government and the Government of the United States of America.

Cordially yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation
in Saudi Arabia

Mr. W. Fred Johnson
Chief, FAO Mission to Saudi Arabia
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

December 8, 1952

Ref: Your File SA 4.0953

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In accordance with your letter of December 3, 1952, we are enclosing copies of the following Agreements which have been signed by the Technical Cooperation Administration for the United States Government and His Majesty's Government of Saudi Arabia.

General Agreement	Signed January 17, 1951
Finance and Customs Agreement	Exchange of Notes September 25, 1951 and October 3, 1951
Program Agreement in Agriculture	Signed November 10, 1952
Program Agreement in Transportation and Communication	Signed November 10, 1952
Program Agreement in Natural Resources	Signed November 10, 1952
Project Agreement for a Railway Survey	Signed November 10, 1952
Project Agreement for an Aerial Survey	Signed November 10, 1952

We shall forward a copy of any Agreements signed in the future for your information and files and we shall be pleased to receive a copy of any Technical Assistance Agreements signed by FAO and His Majesty's Government in the future.

Cordially yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Mr. W. Fred Johnson
Chief, FAO Mission to Saudi Arabia
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

December 15, 1952

TO: Mr. W. Fred Johnson
Chief, FAO Mission to Saudi Arabia
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

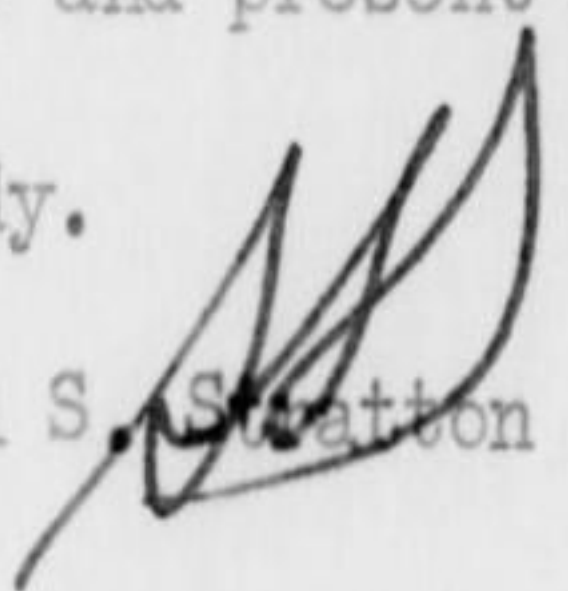
FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer
TCA, Jidda, Saudi Arabia

The enclosed Financial and Customs Project Agreement, which covers the work of our Public Administration and Government Services Division, differs from our other Agreements due to the fact that it was the original project agreement and a standard form had not been drawn up at the time of signing.

An amendment will be made to this Agreement as the United States Government will be providing housing for its technicians. We shall furnish you with a copy of the amendment when it is completed and signed.

Ed -

Suggest that you inform Johnson about the difference between Financial and all other agreements and let him know that you are working on an amendment to the paragraph and why. This could be added to letter and present agreement sent him, planning to send him amended one when ready.

Samuel S. Stratton 

December 11, 1952.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE



7 Betzig see memo - 11
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA
Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Please quote :
Référence :
Skrvase citat :

File SA 4.0953

~~Via the Terms of Guarantee~~

ROME
FAO MISSION
BOX 327
JIDDAH SAUDI ARABIA

Cable Address : FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

1 December, 1952

Dear Dr. Stratton,

Dr. Tothill, the former Chief of FAO Mission to Saudi Arabia furnished Dr. Young copies of the Technical Assistance Agreements signed by FAO and His Majesty's Government of Saudi Arabia. I understand that Dr. Young promised to supply the FAO Mission with copies of Technical Assistance Agreements which were to be signed by the U.S. Point Four Mission and His Majesty's Government of Saudi Arabia.

We should like to have copies of your agreements for our use and for the information of the FAO Headquarters in Rome. We shall be happy to furnish you any necessary copies of our present or future agreements to complete your files.

Sincerely yours,

W. Fred Johnson
Chief
FAO Mission
to
Saudi Arabia

Dr. S.S. Stratton
Country Director
U.S. Point Four Mission
Jiddah, Saudi Arabia

February 28, 1952
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dr. Thomas A. Hart
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Tom:

Dr. J. D. Tothill, Director of FAO for Saudi Arabia, yesterday handed me a set of the supplemental agreements made during Mr. Dodd's visit at the end of January. These comprise supplemental agreements numbers 2, 3 and 4 -- agreement number 1 being the basic agreement of September 28, 1950. Dr. Tothill stated that there would be some ~~variable~~ *verbal* changes in the texts.

He also showed me a letter to him of February 16 from Mr. F. Rosenfeld, Acting Technical Assistance Officer, Economics Division of FAO. This letter said that there should be close cooperation with TCA at the working level; and that FAO operates on the basis of specific requests from governments, whereas in his view TCA generally sends in a mission to work out its agricultural program. This was Rosenfeld's explanation of the reason why the FAO program was more concrete than TCA at this stage.

Rosenfeld said that six copies of agreements are sent as routine to the "Point 4 planners" in Washington through the FAO regional office in Washington which is charged with liaison. He said that this office lately had had many contacts with the Point 4 officers about the program in different countries.

As to my suggestion for interchange of experts' reports on topics of mutual interest, he stated that the reports were treated as confidential, and that exchange needed the specific authority of the government concerned. I think that in practice a suitable exchange can be worked out through Sadek Hussein, once the proposed liaison office with SAG is constituted -- which should be soon.

Tothill and Smallwood are leaving today with Brown for a destination about 500 miles to the south, and east of the mountains. They expect to return within a month.

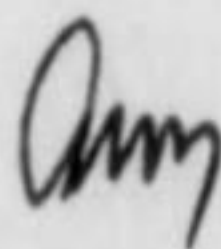
Dr. Thomas A. Hart
Page 2

Finally, I have discussed these matters with Brown and shown him the pertinent agreements of FAO as well as a copy of my letter to you dated *about Feb. 5, re FAO*, and its enclosures. He has made the following comment:

"I don't believe there is any real danger of overlap in our technical fields with FAO -- certainly not at the operating level as Tothill, Smallwood, and I have discussed our relative activities at length and they have made a definite scheme supplemental to our work. We are dividing the work on water supply so that we (Point Four) do the exploration and they do the development but with mutual agreements in the field for both activities."

I have received only one set of the FAO agreements which I am holding here. I assume that you have gotten these, or can get them, from FAO, Washington.

Sincerely yours,



Arthur N. Young

2/16/52

F Rosenfeld of FAO, Acting Tech. Assistance Officer

Ec's Dir to T.

Want coop. at working level

FAO works on specific requests

Will send Agt #6

Sent 6 copies of agts as routine to Pt 4 planners
on Wⁿ thru FAO Regional Office in Wⁿ, who is
changed w. liaison

FAO Wⁿ lately had many talks w. Pt. 4 re
prog. in various countries.

Expert agts are conf & exch needs specific
auth. of Govt concerned.

F.A.O. Office

P.O. Box 327

Gedda

Feb. 2, 1952

Acting Technical Assistance Officer

Economics Division

F.A.O. Rome

Dear Mr Ward

I have today had a two hour discussion with Dr Young, the Financial Representative of Point 4 in this country, and also Acting Director of Point 4 activities in Saudi Arabia .

As it is essential that Point 4 and F.A.O. work here be properly coordinated so that neither overlap nor friction between personnel be permitted to develop, we went over in some detail the five agreements now signed by F.A.O. and the Government . We did not however traverse the Point 4 programme for the coming year because Dr Young does not yet know the details.

Arising out of the discussion Dr Young suggests that he be furnished in due course with copies of all our agreements to enable him to assist in coordinating the two programmes . Will you please therefore send me an extra set of the five already signed ; and also of number 6 , about date packing, when it has been duly drafted agreed and signed .

In this connection are these Agreements sent as routine to the Point 4 programme planners in Washington ?

Dr Young also suggests that it would be useful to arrange for a full exchange of specialists reports as between Point 4 and F.A.O. As this would clearly be all to the good will you please send to this Office as routine two extra copies of each of our Final Reports for the local Point 4 files . Dr Young undertakes to reciprocate .

Dr Young also suggests that it might be a good plan for F.A.O. to send copies of all our Specialist's reports to the head office of Point 4 in Washington . I do not know the existing liason arrangements and perhaps this is routine procedure .

There is no copy in our Office of El Bakr's report on Dates . Will you please send me 6 copies including one for the Department , and one for Point 4

Yours sincerely

Copy to Dr Young

J.D. Tothill

F. A. O. Personnel

CONFIDENTIAL

Report on

February 18, 1953.

Andrew Devajda, FAO Engineer

According to report, Andrew de Vajda is head of the Division of Land and Water Use, FAO. He was in Saudi Arabia for about two weeks prior to Christmas. During that time he visited the FAO project at Gizan to reappraise the proposed series of dams. Glen Brown and I attended a conference with the Deputy Minister of Finance at which Messrs de Vajda, Johnson, and Smallwood of FAO were present.

Mr. de Vajda is reported to be of Hungarian birth. Among other things, he worked for many years on dams and other public improvements in Russia, at first under a German engineer and finally on his own. It is also reported that he spent a good deal of time in prison, for reasons not explained; he was in Iran for a while and later was employed in the Sudan. The FAO people say he is world-famous as a hydraulic engineer. Nothing was said as to his political affiliations. He left Jidda for Rome on or about December 26, 1952.

CONFIDENTIAL

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

January 31, 1953

Mr. W. Fred Johnson
Chief, FAO Mission
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

For your information and files we enclose a list of the personnel of TCA in Saudi Arabia as of this date.

We wish to thank you for the list of FAO personnel which was provided us by your office today.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation
in Saudi Arabia

Enclosures (1)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

NEAR EAST REGIONAL OFFICE

SA.4.010



7, Sharia Lazoghli
P. O. Box 2223
Garden City, Cairo

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

BUREAU REGIONAL DU PROCHE ORIENT

31 January 1953

Mr. J. Dunaway
Chief of Public Administration and
General Government Services

Dear Mr. Dunaway,

Attached please find list of names of FAO personnel in
Saudi Arabia for Technical Assistance.

Regards

Sincerely yours

W. Fred Johnson

Chief

FAO Mission

to

Saudi Arabia

FAO PERSONNEL IN SAUDI ARABIA FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

<u>NAME AND INITIAL</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
✓ JOHNSON William F.	Chief of Mission
✓ SMALLWOOD Thomas O.	Leader Tihama Investigations
✓ SIMANSKY Nicholas	Chief Jizan Project
✓ CARLSON Theodore C.	Date Specialist
✓ ASTAFIEFF Dimitry	Irrigation Engineer
✓ MEZ Emeric	Engineering Survey Assistant
✓ ARAR Abdalla	" " "
✓ ZAMMIT William	Administrative Eng. Assistant
✓ el-Saby Mohammed K.	Fisheries Biologist
FARINA Luigi	Fisheries Engineer

LIST OF FAO PERSONNEL IN JIDDA AS OF JANUARY, 31, 1953.

W. Fred Johnson, Chief FAO Mission

Thomas O. Smallwood, Leader, Tihama Investigations

Mr. D. Astafieff, Irrigation Engineer

Dr. Imre Mez, Agricultural Engineer

C. Theodore Carlson, Date Specialist

N. Simansky, Chief, Jizan Project

William Zammit, Engineering Administrative Assistant.

Mohammed ? , Stenographer

Also expected are Abdullah ? to make study of fishing possibilities.

FAO

Mr. Victor Lateef is going to Saudi Arabia as Extension Leader in FAO Technical Assistance Mission under Mr. W. Fred Johnson. He is currently in OFAR, Middle East Division. Mr. Lateef speaks Arabic and is willing to cooperate with us informally as interpreter. Any courtesies extending to this young man will be appreciated.

Weekly Letter #25
11/21/52

File
F.A.O.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 13, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. William Crawford

FROM: Edward Betzig

RE: FAO Staff

As you requested, I have drawn up the following list of names of the personnel of the FAO mission as currently composed:

Mr. William Fred Johnson, Chief of Mission (American citizen)
Mr. Thomas O. Smallwood, Irrigation and Chief of Jizon Project
(American citizen - British birth)
Mr. T. C. Carlson, Date Specialist (Stationed in Hofuf with wife
and child, U.S. citizen)
Mr. D. Astafieff, Chief, Irrigation Survey, Agriculture Officer
(Believed to be White Russian)
Dr. Imre Mez, Agriculture Officer (Believed to be Austrian)
Mr. William Zammit, Ad. Assistant, Agriculture (Palestinian)
Mr. Samansky - Land & Water Specialist -

Victor Lateef ?

+ Fishing Boat & Egyptian Tech.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Stratton.

June 26, 1952.

FROM: Edward Betzig.

RE: Arrival of Mr. C. Theodore Carlson,
FAO Technician.

Mr. C. Theodore Carlson, FAO Technical Assistance Expert is expected to arrive shortly in Saudi Arabia for a one year appointment.

He is to work on the improvement of date processing and will spend most of his time in the field with the date growers gathering basic data.

Further personal information will be supplied later.

Edward Betzig
Assistant Program Officer

EBetzig:dg

CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE Personal Comm. Dev. File
(Byan Project) FOR Memo of Edens &
Edens Dunaway

FROM _____ (_____) DATED 4/5/53

TO Dunaway NAME _____

16-53422-2 GPO

REGARDING: Re meeting with Johnson, about design
set on this project

FAO

AGRICULTURE DIVISION
DIRECTORY

<u>Office of the Director</u>		<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Room or room of entry</u>
Director	Wahlen, F.T. ✓	429/430	703
Deputy Director	Phillips, Ralph W. ✓	448/449	761
Assistant to Director	Huyser, J.P.	450	767
Chief Technical Assistance Officer	Ritchie, T.E. ✓	474/585	761
Agricultural Officer (ETAP)	Passerini, Miss Lena	471	766
Agricultural Officer (ETAP)	Bruce, V.W.	471	766
Secretary (to Dr. Wahlen)	Younie, Miss Evelyn B.	429/430	703
Secretary (to Dr. Wahlen, ETAP)	Muggli, Miss Anny	429/430	703
Secretary (to Dr. Phillips)	Redman, Miss Freda M.	448/449	761
Stenographer (for Dr. Phillips, UNRRA Fund)	Webber, Miss Constance	688	756
Stenographer (for Dr. Phillips, (Temp.) UNRRA Fund)	Guarino, Miss Doris	595	753
Stenographer (for Mr. Huyser)	Morel, Miss Simone	694	767
Clerk (Mail Room and Files)	Brown, Mrs. Virginia	690	758
Clerk (Mail Room and Files)	Osborne, Miss Isabel	136	758
Stenographer (for Mr. Ritchie, ETAP)	Roberts, Miss Antonia B.	474/585	761
Stenographer (for Miss Passerini, ETAP)	Grandjacquet, Mrs. Evelyn	471	766
Stenographer (for Mr. Bruce, ETAP)	de Haller, Miss Eugenie	471	766
Stenographer (for Miss Passerini and Mr. Bruce)	Lloyd, Mrs. Peggiew. W.	471	766
<u>Animal Production Branch</u>			
Chief	Kesteven, K.V.L.	423	710
Agric. Officer (Range Management)	Semple, A.T.	433	713
Agric. Officer (Animal Nutrition)		-	713
Agric. Officer (Veterinary Science)	Bendixen, H.C.	421	708

		Telephone	Room or room of entry
<u>Animal Production Branch (Cont'd)</u>			
Agric. Officer (Dairy Production)		-	708
Agric. Officer (Animal Breeding)	Joshi, N.R.	431	705
Agric. Officer (General Live- stock)	Moskovits, I.	432	705
Agric. Officer (ETAP)		-	-
Secretary (to Dr. Kesteven)	Payne, Miss Jeanne M.	423	710
Stenographer (for Mr. Semple and _____)	Shippam, Miss Margaret	576	713
Stenographer (for Dr. Bendixen and _____)	Winston, Miss Mary	657	708
Stenographer (for Mr. Joshi and Dr. Moskovits)	Dixon, Miss Denise	655	705
Stenographer (for _____, ETAP)	Slatkin, Miss Rose	608	710
<u>Plant Production Branch</u>			
Chief	Kirk, L.E.	458/459	732
Agric. Officer (Plant Breeding)	Silow, R.A.	438	736
Agric. Officer (Plant Breeding)	Mao, Y.T.	461	741
Agric. Officer (Seeds)	Nilsson-Leissner, G.	460	736
Agric. Officer (Seed Distribution)	Brugère, D.	461	741
Agric. Officer (Entomology)	Easter, Stephen S.	445	727
Agric. Officer (Plant Pathology)	Ling, L.	437	727
Agric. Officer (Agronomy)		-	730
Agric. Officer (Entomology)	Logothetis, C. ^{1/}	-	730
Agric. Officer (ETAP)	Innes, R.	-	732
Secretary (to Dr. Kirk)	Grey Jones, Mrs. Lydia	458/459	732
Stenographer (for Dr. Silow and Dr. Nilsson-Leissner)	Scott, Miss Patricia	156	736
Stenographer (for Mr. Easter and Dr. Ling)	Novelli, Mrs. Enid P.	671	727

		Telephone	Room or room of entry
<u>Plant Production Branch (Cont'd)</u>			
Stenographer (for Mr. Mao and Mr. Brugere)	Gracey, Miss Sheyla	566	741
Stenographer (for Mr. Innes, ETAP)	Counsell, Miss Eileen M.	171	732
<u>Land and Water Use Branch</u>			
Chief	Buck, J. Lossing	442/443	721
Agric. Officer (Land and Water Use)	de Haan, J.H.	468	752
Agric. Officer (Farm Organization)	Yang, W.Y.	444	724
Agric. Officer (Soil Fertility)	Dion, H.G.	439	719
Agric. Officer (Irrigation and Drainage)	Huberty, M.R.	436	719
Agric. Officer (Land Use)	Carroll, T.F.	435	716
Agric. Officer (Farm Machinery)	Hopfen, H.J.	355	716
Agric. Officer (ETAP)	Southern, John H.	440	723
Consultant on Water Laws (Temp.)	Caponera, D.A.	434	714
Secretary (to Dr. Buck)	Adams, Miss Margaret	442/443	721
Stenographer (for Mr. de Haan and Dr. Yang)	Mariani, Miss F. Tina	669	724
Stenographer (for Dr. Dion and Mr. Huberty)	Kidd, Miss Joy C.	666	719
Stenographer (for Dr. Carroll and Mr. Hopfen)	Widmann, Mrs. Beryl	562	716
Stenographer (for Mr. Southern, ETAP)	Griffiths, Miss Edith	440	723
Statistical Clerk	Swain, Mrs. Virginia	666	719
<u>Agricultural Institutions and Services Branch</u>			
Chief	Lininger, Fred F.	466/467	751
Agric. Officer (Extension)	Maunder, A.H.	465	748
Agric. Officer (Extension)	Yang, H.P.	464	748
Agric. Officer (Agric. Admin.)	<u>MR JIM ADAMS</u>	-	753

<u>Agricultural Institutions and Services Branch (Cont'd)</u>		<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Room or room of entry</u>
Agric. Officer (Agric. Institutions)	Peebles, T.F.	469	753
Secretary (to Dr. Lininger)	Stephensen, Mrs. Gladys	466/467	751
Stenographer (for Mr. Maunder and Dr. Yang)	Colvill, Miss Beatrice M.	681	748
Stenographer (for _____ and Mr. Peebles)	Monetucci, Miss Anita	595	753
<u>Rural Welfare Branch</u>			
Agric. Officer (Cooperatives) and Acting Chief	Henry, R.	462/463	745
Agric. Officer (Credit)	Brossard, D.B.	525	745
Agric. Officer (Small Agric. Industries)	Faunce, A.D.	441	741
Technical Assistant on Small Agricultural Industries	Manni, M.	-	741
Stenographer (for Mr. Henry and Dr. Brossard)	Codrington, Miss Elvira	462/463	745
Stenographer (for Mr. Faunce and Mr. Manni)	Maire, Miss Madeline R.	566	741
<u>Regional Analysis Unit</u>			
Agric. Officer (Regional Analysis)	Pawley, W.H.	446	756
Agric. Officer (Regional Analysis)	_____	-	756
Stenographer (for Mr. Pawley and _____)	Mitchell, Miss Margaret	688	756

Regional Offices

Agricultural Officer (North America) Lewis, A.B. 2/

Agricultural Officer (Asia and the
Far East) Chang, C.W.

---oOo---

- 1/ Dr. Logothetis is on leave from this post while carrying out an ETAP assignment in Central America.
- 2/ Dr. Lewis will leave FAO on 15 October. Dr. S.H. Work will take up his duties in Washington, on 1 October, in this post.

Agriculture Division.

1 September 1951.

Mr. Kinder
Butler
Locust

Run 666

File
Return for file

ATTN: DIRECTOR

DE: GORTCHEN

EMBASSY, ROLE

1940

March 19, 1953

Deptairgram A-360, October 13, 1952; Embassy despatch 325,
October 20, 1952; and Embassy despatch 370, October 27, 1952

TCA/FAO cooperation with respect to proposed Land Reform
Seminar in Near East

TOTHC - TODAG

During a recent visit of Mr. Frank Sorenson (March 13-17), Director of Education and Training, TCA, and Mr. E. Reesman Fryer (March 15-16), Assistant Administrator, TCA, a discussion was held with several FAO officials for the purpose of exploring the possibility of cooperation in the joint sponsorship of a land reform seminar for the Near and Middle East. In introducing the subject for discussion the Embassy's Attache for FAO Maison recalled for the conferees the fact that the United States had informally suggested to FAO the desirability of considering the sponsorship of a land reform seminar in the Middle East. Mr. Hayes also briefly recalled the response of the FAO which indicated FAO's desire to sponsor such a meeting. At the same time the FAO had indicated its financial inability to undertake the expense of such a meeting in the near future.

Messrs. Fryer and Sorenson again reiterated informally the view of the U.S. that it would be desirable to hold such a seminar in the near future and if ~~first~~ FAO was still desirous of undertaking the responsibility for sponsoring such a seminar, the TCA might be in a position to assist in one way or another if FAO so desired. Dr. Wahlen, for FAO, stated that FAO felt that it was very much worthwhile that such a seminar should be held and that FAO would heartily welcome the participation of TCA. Both the FAO and TCA conferees agreed that the sponsorship of the Near Eastern governments was also necessary and desirable. Dr. Wahlen also suggested that the International Bank might be a desirable co-sponsor. Dr. Wahlen again indicated the tight budget that FAO faces and that FAO might find it very difficult to embark on a Near Eastern land reform seminar this year. Mr. Karl Olsen, FAO's Deputy Chief of ETAP, estimated that it would be difficult for FAO to scrape together more than ten or fifteen thousand dollars. Messrs. Fryer and Sorenson indicated that they appreciated FAO's financial plight but nevertheless felt that ~~serious~~ effort should be made to hold the seminar this year. Messrs. Wahlen and Olsen were asked whether it would be possible to estimate the relative expense of FAO and TCA by assuming that the expense of FAO would be in proportion to the total expense as the participation of Syria (with which FAO has an agreement but TCA does not) would be to the participation of all the other countries (with which both TCA and FAO have agreements). Messrs.

MAR 21 1953

Hayes/rp

RESTRICTED

7-A-0-0 Land Reform

1940
Rome

RESTRICTED

Wahlen and Olsen were unable to give a categorical answer to this query at that time. They indicated that there would have to be further consultation within FAO. After further brief discussion as to who would initiate the next step in the consultation, it was agreed that after Mr. Fryer returned to Washington a letter would be addressed to the FAO by TCA making certain specific suggestions, on the basis of which FAO and TCA would make ultimate arrangements for some form of joint sponsorship of the seminar.

(The FAO Liaison Officer understands that Dr. Wahlen's seeming hesitation with respect to the suggestions made by Mr. Fryer was not due to any reluctance on his part to have FAO sponsor a Near Eastern seminar in cooperation with TCA. As a matter of fact, Dr. Wahlen is quite anxious to move ahead on this matter but realizes that with the financial stringency which FAO now faces, FAO funds for such a meeting might have to come out of money already earmarked for the projects of other FAO Divisions. Since the Agricultural Division already disposes of the bulk of FAO money, Dr. Wahlen's internal relationships with his colleagues would undoubtedly be affected if he should now have to initiate an additional request for money for the disposition of his Division. He therefore readily accepted the suggestion that the matter be brought formally to FAO's attention by a letter from TCA.)

Mr. Fryer had to return to Cairo before he could see Mr. Dodd. However, at dinner that evening at the home of the FAO Liaison Officer, Mr. Dodd told both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Sorenson that he was heartily in favor of a Near Eastern seminar in cooperation with TCA but that FAO had to explore very carefully the financial "angles". He said that he would welcome a letter from TCA and that in the meantime FAO would review its own situation. He said that he personally thought that some money could be found but that he did not know how much it would be or whether it would be enough.

(During the discussions on this question brief references were made to the forthcoming Latin American Seminar on Land Problems. The FAO conferees suggested that the United States might wish to consider the desirability of sending to the Latin American Seminar one or more persons who would subsequently be members of a Near East seminar.)

APPROVED:

Robert C. Tetro
Attache
(Agriculture)

L. Wendell Hayes
Attache
(FAO Liaison)

cc: AmEmbassy, Addis Ababa	AmEmbassy, Jidda
" Ankara	" Kabul
" Baghdad	" Karachi
" Beirut	" Tehran
" Cairo	AmLegation, Amman
" Damascus	" Tripoli

RESTRICTED

March 19, 1953

Cairo telegram 2078 to the Dept., 54 to Amman, and 82 to Rome.

Suggested Joint TCA/FAO Near East regional program to combat Foot and Mouth Disease.

TOTEC - FODAG

During the recent visit of Messrs. E. Reesman Fryer and Frank Berenson to FAO Rome, the FAO stated that it had received word both from the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture of Syria and from its own country representative that Syria is now faced with a very virulent and serious form of Foot and Mouth disease in sheep and cattle. The information indicated that the disease was so serious that almost one hundred percent of the animals infected died. The letter from the Ministry of Agriculture asked for FAO assistance in the initial amount of 50,000 doses of vaccine and further assistance in the job of inoculation.

The FAO conferees inquired whether TCA would be in a position to assist in such a program. Mr. Fryer informed FAO that TCA having no agreement with Syria was not in a position to assist within the boundary of Syria. He stated, however, that if the disease was virulent as indicated there would seem to be a likelihood that it would spread into neighboring countries with which TCA had agreements. If such should be the case Mr. Fryer stated that TCA would seriously consider a joint regional program with FAO to combat the disease. In further discussion FAO was asked whether it might wish to suggest to the Government of Jordan or some other government the desirability of holding a regional conference of government representatives in which FAO and TCA would also participate. It was thought that such a meeting might not only evaluate the seriousness of the threat but also would be able to recommend the appropriate type of action to take against it. If it were decided to set up a regional program TCA would be willing to cooperate with the various governments of the region and with FAO in stamping out the disease. During the discussion it was pointed out that the calling of such a meeting and the establishment of a regional program was in essence similar to the cooperation already under way with respect to locust control in the region. It was noted that Jordan was at that moment host to a regional meeting on a locust threat emanating from northern Saudi Arabia.

The FAO conferees were not in a position to give an immediate response to the suggestion for a regional meeting or a regional program. This was due to two things: 1) the temporary absence from the city of FAO's top veterinary and

LWHayes/rp

RESTRICTED

F.A.O. - Foot & Mouth Disease

1941
Rome

RESTRICTED

Chief of the Animal Production Branch, Dr. K.V.L. Kesteven, and 2) the absence of any information with respect to the situation in neighboring countries. (FAO has information that a small and localized outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease has occurred among the young animals of a government experiment station in Iraq. The situation there seems to be under control.) Dr. Kesteven will return to Rome on Monday, March 23 when the matter will be thoroughly discussed with him. In the meantime FAO has cabled Syria stating that FAO would make available 14,000 doses of vaccine from some small reserve stocks available to FAO. The organization asked the Syrian Government whether it would purchase the remaining 36,000 doses. As of this writing (noon Friday, March 20) the FAO has not heard from Syria. It appears to be FAO's belief that if they can handle the Syrian problem on a minimum basis at this time it will give them an opportunity to assess the need for additional action, either in Syria or in other countries of the region. If the Syrian crisis is met by this minimum action and if the disease does not spread, FAO would not need to initiate a regional meeting or call upon TCA for cooperation at this time. In any case, its immediate action to meet the crisis in Syria will give the opportunity to evaluate the problem elsewhere in the region.

APPROVED:

Robert C. Tetro
Attache
(Agriculture)

L. Wendell Hayes
Attache
(FAO Liaison)

cc: Ambassador, Addis Ababa
Ankara
Baghdad
Beirut
Cairo
Damascus
Jidda
Kabul
Karachi
Tehran
Ambassador, Amman
Tripoli

RESTRICTED

F.A.O.

FROM ROME

March 9, 1953

14

UNCLASSIFIED

Sent Beirut 50 rptd info Cairo 58 Jidda 14 Dept 3913 from Rome.

TOTEC Regional Locust Control FODAG in regard Rome Telegram 48

To Beirut 3836 to Dept 56 to Cairo and 13 to Jidda 1. Amman Locust

Meeting begins Saturday March 14, 2. FAO learns Egyptian

Government sending anti-locust teams to Saudi Arabia immediately.

FAO making available five vehicles to Egyptian teams; 3. Lean arrives

Cairo Tuesday PM. Will go to Amman Friday.

BUNKER

F.A.O. - Locust Control

F.A.O.

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 13
March 4, 1953

FROM ROME

Dept pass Amman, Sent Beirut 49 Dept. 3837 Baghdad 10 Damascus 7 Jidda 13
Amman 14 from Rome.

TOTEC: Regional locust program FODAG FAO informed Nayer today (March 4) very extensive locust breeding taking place Northern Saudi Arabia which, if uncontrolled, will subsequently affect neighbor countries. British DESLOC organization fully engaged Southeastern Arabia and unable help.

FAO has cabled Jordan Govt. suggesting calling urgent meeting representatives neighboring countries at Amman and next week. FAO has also cabled all members (including MABEE) FAO tech. advisory committee on locust control (TCA) advising them situation and suggesting meeting of TCA simultaneously with govt. meeting Amman. FAO suggests desirability MABEE attending Jordan meeting and possibly one other TCA official from each of neighboring countries.

FAO anticipates great need for vehicles (jeeps, etc.) and queries whether TCA can lend such vehicles during emergency. If vehicles not available to TCA can they be borrowed from US military sources in Med and NEA area? FAO urges MABEE and other possible TCA attendants Amman meeting be prepared discuss possible availability and use of vehicles for possible 2 months campaign. Embassy Rome suggests TCA/W may wish canvas vehicles available with Defense Dept if vehicles not at hand TCA field missions. No knowledge here yet exact vehicle requirements. Amman meeting will consider this question. Please pass Defense Department.

BUNKER

1-51
F.A.O.

CONTROL 136
February 3, 1953
1:35 p.m.

TO CERTAIN DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

Attention called to arrangement by which all telegrams concerning Point 4 locust programs must be repeated to AmEmbassy Rome, for the FAO Liaison office and marked FODAG. This procedure is important in order that FAO receive full information regarding Point 4 programs in this field of activity.

MATTHEWS, ACTING

Cable Address : FOODAGRI, CAIRO

23090 }
23098 } Telephones { 76375
23099 } { 77490
{ 59540

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
NEAR EAST REGIONAL OFFICE



ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
BUREAU REGIONAL DU PROCHE ORIENT

~~Z. Sharis Lazoghli~~
~~PO. 2-2-2-2~~
~~Cairo, Egypt~~

File SA 4.0940

FAO MISSION
BOX 837
JIDDAH SAUDI ARABIA 2 March 1953.

Dear Mr. Dunaway,

Forwarded for your information are two copies of a cost of living study prepared by our personnel with the assistance of personnel of TCA and other agencies in Saudi Arabia for the FAO. You might want to give one copy to the United States Embassy, as some figures were furnished by it.

Sincerely yours,

W. Fred Johnson

W. Fred Johnson
Chief
FAO Mission
Saudi Arabia.

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting-Director,
U.S. T.C.A. Mission,
Jedda, Saudi Arabia.

1 copy to TCA/W
1 " " Embassy.

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1. Cost of living study

ATTACHMENT, NOT

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January 14, 1953

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Report of Dr. M. A. Kilany (Boy), Deputy FAO Regional Representative, Cairo, to Director General, FAO, Rome

Today during a general discussion with the Director General (Morris L. Dodd), Mr. Dodd, who had just been reading and marking a report by FAO's Regional Representative, Dr. M. A. Kilany of Cairo, read portions of that report to the Embassy's FAO Liaison Officer. Mr. Dodd explained that he had asked Dr. Kilany to make a trip through the Near East in the interest of FAO and to report on anything significant that came to his attention. Mr. Dodd then read portions of the report which he had just marked and which were equally critical of certain aspects of FAO work and TCA work and equally commendatory of both. When Mr. Dodd had finished the Liaison Officer observed that Dr. Kilany seemed to be a fair-minded person but that at least with respect to TCA he did not seem to be adequately informed. Mr. Dodd agreed with this observation and said that he had noted in the margins of the report some of the errors made by Dr. Kilany.

With respect to TCA, Dr. Kilany reported that most TCA work was rapidly advancing and that many accomplishments were to be observed. He said that city people in a number of the countries visited were critical of the "style of living" of many TCA people. They seemed to feel that TCA had money to burn, that there was an abundance of automobiles and other transportation, and that TCA officials lived in the best housing available, and that as a result rents and other prices had advanced markedly. With respect to the financing and administration of the T.A. projects, Dr. Kilany noted that national officials tended to look to TCA instead of UN/NEAP because of the relatively large sums of money TCA had available. He stated that in 1952 TCA expenditures for Iran, for example, amounted to about 25 million dollars and the estimated 1953 expenditure would be 50 million dollars. The inference seemed to be that many countries have little interest in the UN/NEAP work because of the much smaller dimension of that work. He also stated that TCA was generally over-staffed from an administrative point of view, and made the erroneous statement that in Iraq there were 25 administrators on the job and 6 experts.

Dr. Kilany's primary mission was with respect to FAO work. He said that in some instances FAO experts were immobilized due to lack of transportation

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and other facilities. He added that some of these experts would resign as soon as their contracts ran out because of their inability to do those things for which they were hired. He also stated that some FAO experts were not concerned with their immobilization as long as they drew their pay checks. In one or two instances the inference seemed to be that some FAO experts needed to be weeded out, that they were not up to the same level of competence as their TCA colleagues.

In spite of these specific criticisms of both the TCA and FAO his overall comments were commendatory of both TCA and FAO.

Dr. Kilany's wife is Irish and Dr. Kilany himself is known to like Americans. He has prided himself on understanding Americans, and wholeheartedly approves the drive and push which Americans generally give to their activities. His adverse comments about TCA should not be construed as being malicious or ill-tempered. They are undoubtedly based on little or no real factual information. Most Americans who have to deal with Dr. Kilany have found him a forthright and friendly person and a man of some real ability.

The Embassy's FAO Liaison Officer suggested to Mr. Dodd that it might be helpful if Dr. Kilany were furnished with certain factual information similar to that which TCA furnishes to this Embassy and to the FAO/NEAP headquarters staff. Mr. Dodd heartily approved the suggestion and added that it might be worthwhile for Dr. John Nichols of TCA, Egypt, to have some informal discussions with Dr. Kilany and inform him of the exact nature and scope of TCA projects and operations, not only in Egypt but also in the other Near Eastern countries. With this thought in mind it is suggested that TCA may wish to make available to Dr. Kilany, through Dr. Nichols, information about projects, programs and operations in the several Near Eastern countries, including names and titles of experts and administrators and other factual information which would correct Dr. Kilany's perspective.

Mr. Dodd indicated that at an appropriate time he would endeavor to correct some of the erroneous impressions Dr. Kilany seems to have acquired.

In any conversations which TCA officials may have with Dr. Kilany it is suggested that no reference be made to the discussion between Mr. Hayes and Mr. Dodd. Mr. Dodd has a high regard for Dr. Kilany's abilities, but realizes that Dr. Kilany has unintentionally erred. Unpublished factual information will correct the errors.

Dr. Kilany's mailing address is as follows:

Dr. M. A. Kilany
Deputy Regional Representative of FAO
P. O. Box 2223
Cairo, Egypt

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Rome

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His office location is as follows:

Dr. H. A. Kilany
Deputy Regional Representative of FAO
Near East Regional Office, FAO
Isis Building
7 Sharia Lazoghli
Garden City
Cairo, Egypt

APPROVED:

Robert C. Tetro
Attache
(Agriculture)

Mr. Wendell Hayes
Attache
(FAO Liaison)

cc: American Embassy, Cairo Egypt
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel Aviv, Israel
Damascus, Syria
Baghdad, Iraq
Beirut, Lebanon
Tehran, Iran
Karachi, Pakistan
Kabul, Afghanistan
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
American Legation, Tripoli, Libya
Amman, Jordan

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ROUTING SLIP - TCA, JIDDA

Date: Jan 27

Initial and Pass On

PROGRAM

~~Stanton~~ _____
~~Betzig~~ _____
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~~George, D.~~ _____
Marlin _____
~~RODE~~ _____

TRANSPORTATION

Sinclair, E. F. _____

PUBLIC ADMIN. & GOVT. SERV.

~~Dunaway~~ _____
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AGRICULTURE

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EDUCATION

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NATURAL RESOURCES

~~Brown~~ *GFB* _____
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HEALTH & SANITATION

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CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET
DOCUMENT FILE
NOTE

SEE Natural Resources. FOR Memo.

FROM Glen Broun (F.G.O.) DATED 1/14/53

TO Thomas Smalwood NAME 16-53422-1 GPO

REGARDING:

History of current well drilling program
in Saudi Arabia.

Part 1
agreement T.C.B. with
F.A.O.

Agriculture

Basis research and extension:

Saudi Arabia is no different from most underdeveloped areas where the potential for rich agricultural output is great but where the technical knowledge to achieve increasingly better crops is lacking. The end results are poor yield, both in quantity and quality for the original producer and little or no monetary return or barter for these poor crops because no means of transportation to market exists.

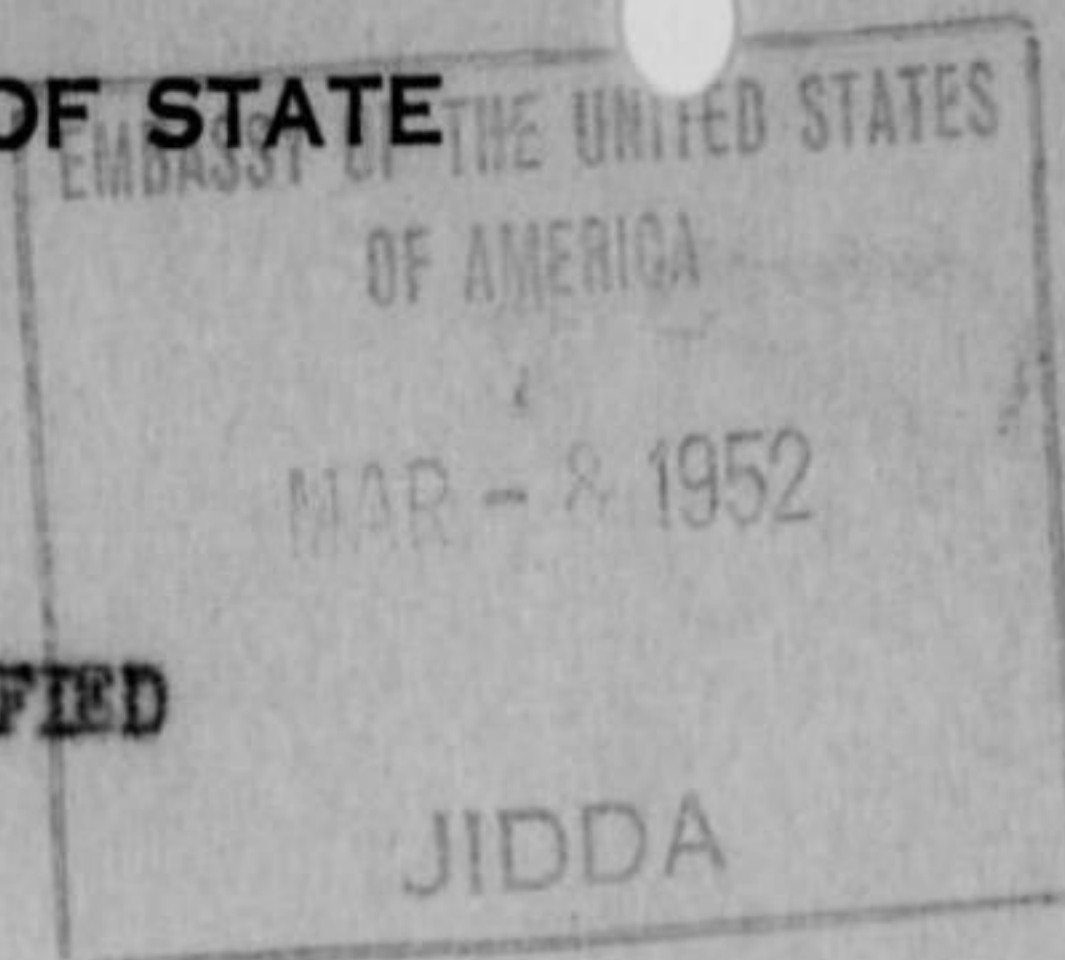
The domestic food supply of Saudi Arabia can be steadily increased in quality and quantity in direct ratio to the progress of related Technical Cooperation projects in water resources to provide irrigation and in improved methods for combating blights to vegetation and plagues affecting livestock. Also, a network of roads must be planned simultaneously with these related projects to make possible distribution of farm production.

It is proposed to give technical cooperation in agriculture by beginning at the basic task of planting with better seeds, treated with fungicides and planted at the right time of year in well fertilized and aerated soil. Locations suitable for irrigation will be selected and surrounding soils analyzed by a soil specialist on the staff of FAO who will work in close cooperation with a TCA specialist in land use. This specialist in land use will advise on the treatment of soils for specific crops in order to gain maximum high-grade produce. In addition to vegetables for home consumption, an attempt will be made to provide a source of revenue by raising for export produce which should thrive in the area, such as coffee, cereal grains, soy beans, and dates.

Animal husbandry:

In this field, there will be a program planned to make available technical assistance in producing better strains in livestock and poultry. This will consist of instruction by audio-visual methods and demonstrations intended to equip the farmers to make full use of well-bred animals and proper care and feeding of the young animals. Healthy chicks will be supplied as a starter for progressively superior poultry. Control of diseases to both animals and poultry will constitute a major consideration under this project.

AIRGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



*Embassy
Dr. Stratton
WC*

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2557

AEMBASSY,

JIDDA.

A-83, Feb. 21, 1952
TOTEK.

REF DEPT'S airgram A-81, February 16, 1952, concerning FAO technical assistance projects Saudi Arabia, we are transmitting separately by air copies of unclassified memorandum of FEB 20 entitled "Recommendations arising out of discussions held between FAO North American Regional Office and United States Government with respect to technical cooperation programs in Saudi Arabia."

Copies are also being given to Stratton, to FAO and to UN-TAB (New York).

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February 20, 1952

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RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING OUT OF DISCUSSIONS HELD
BETWEEN FAO NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL OFFICE AND UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT WITH RESPECT TO TECHNICAL COOPERATION
PROGRAMS IN SAUDI ARABIA

With respect to agricultural programs in Saudi Arabia, conversations were held in Washington on February 12 and 19, 1952, between the North American regional office of FAO and officials of the US Government. The purpose of these meetings was to examine actual and proposed programs on both sides in order to ensure that they were coordinated with each other. In addition to officials of FAO-NARO, officials participating in the conferences on the US side included the Technical Cooperation Administration, the Office of Near Eastern Affairs, the Bureau of United Nations Affairs, all in the Department of State; and the Department of Agriculture.

Such recommendations as are set forth below are to be regarded as tentative only, for the purpose of providing a basis of discussion in Rome and in the field.

It was agreed that detailed program discussion must take place in the field if coordination is to be effective.

Examination of proposed projects to be undertaken by FAO and TCA (Point 4) indicates that for the most part no potential duplication exists. Comments below therefore relate only to the points at which some coordination seems to be necessary.

FAO Agreements and Operations

No. 1: Agreement between FAO and Saudi Arabia concluded August 20, 1950 (for operational clauses, see Annex 1.)

Comment: Under Point 4 plans, it is proposed to send to Saudi Arabia a Soil Specialist (agronomist). This specialist will be responsible for conducting a ~~soil~~ survey to determine the best use of lands in selected areas of Saudi Arabia as agreed between Saudi Arabian officials and the TCA Country Director. Such an agreement presupposes avoiding any conflict or overlapping of the work now under way by FAO technicians. In order to help bring about the desired land use adjustment and increase crop production, the specialist will cooperate with other TCA and FAO specialists and officials of the Saudi Arabian Government in arranging for and carrying out field

demonstrations

demonstrations on the use of: (1) improved crop varieties; (2) better tillage and soil conservation practices; and (3) fertilizers.

The FAO soils specialist will endeavor to initiate studies of the soils in agricultural areas of the country including reconnaissance soil surveys, physical and chemical analyses, and their classification with especial reference to the capacity and requirements of the various soils for irrigated cultivation. Dr. H. J. Ferris, a soils scientist from U.S.A., undertook this assignment in August 1951, and is just completing the first stage of his work which for the most part represents conclusions relative to the quality and adaptability of soils for cultivation in the potential irrigated areas of South Tihama.

Under FAO supplemental agreement No. 3, the work started by Dr. Ferris will be continued on a more intensive basis in one of the water-land development schemes selected for development. This will include a standard soil survey and land classification ratings of a selected Wadi of the Tihama area plus assistance to other members of the FAO water development staff in the formulation of detailed programs of land use and land management under the irrigation project.

Agreement No. 2

FAO concluded on January 30th an agreement with Saudi Arabia for the establishment of an agricultural research institute training school. (For operational clauses see Annex 2.)

Comment: FAO explained that this Central Institute might be located in or near Gizan in Southwest Saudi Arabia with one or more sub-experiment stations located in other parts of the country as necessary. Point 4 will wish to ascertain more definitely the proposed locations of their institutes and field stations. A maximum of \$40,000 in equipment and supplies will be supplied by FAO. Four advisors will be supplied initially, one Director for the Institute, and advisory leaders for research, education, and extension work.

Point 4 proposes to help Saudi Arabia establish a school along somewhat similar lines at Jidda; and it was agreed that the locations of these several agricultural institutes and schools would need to be coordinated. It is conceivable that FAO and TCA representatives might wish to work out some type of joint project covering the assistance to be given to Saudi Arabia in the field of Agricultural Research, Education and Extension.

Agreement No. 3

Agreement No. 3

FAO concluded with Saudi Arabia on January 30th an agreement for technical assistance in a number of fields of agricultural activity. (For operational clauses see Annex 3.)

Comment: FAO explained that under this agreement one area had been selected for a demonstration agricultural development project which had been previously surveyed under Agreement No. 1. This will represent work to be done in one of four Wadis in the South Tihama area, in which Messrs. Burningham (irrigation engineer), Ferris (soils expert), and Tothill (agricultural economist), have been making reconnaissance surveys. FAO explained that they would utilize the work of Mr. Brown, US Chief of Natural Resources field party, who has been in Saudi Arabia for Point 4.

The Point 4 group explained that in this area and elsewhere in Saudi Arabia, they plan to continue the work of Mr. Brown; but there seemed to be no reason why his work should overlap with what had been done by FAO. Point 4 also had in mind a long-term scheme for the settlement of Nomads in the South Tihama area, because of a special interest of the King of Saudi Arabia in this project. Before any such settlement could take place, however, it would first be necessary for Point 4 to assist in the development of access roads, to undertake work in irrigation and to institute adequate measures of malaria control.

Agreement No. 4

FAO signed with Saudi Arabia on January 30, an agreement for examining the conditions and possibilities of installing in the oil region of Dhahran a chemical fertilizer factory, in order to utilize profitably gas and oil residues. (For operational clauses, see Annex 4.)

Comment: FAO explained that this project grew out of long-term plans by FAO along these lines, as recommended by the Near East regional conference meetings. The Point 4 group stated that they had not formulated any plans for fertilizer production, since earlier discussions in Saudi Arabia between US and FAO representatives had indicated that this project grew out of the report of Mr. Stover (FAO expert); and also that it would ultimately require substantial capital investment. Point 4, however, does have in mind sending to Saudi Arabia a fertilizer expert who would be concerned with the utilization and application of fertilizer on the land.

Agreement No. 5

FAO concluded with Saudi Arabia on January 30 an agreement on Fisheries. (For operational clauses, see Annex 5.)

Comment:

Comment: Point 4 explained that they had been considering a project in the fisheries field along the Red Sea coast which seemed to be largely duplicated by work contemplated under the FAO agreement. Since the FAO had, however, received a formal request for this work from the Saudi Arabian Government (which had been circulated as SAU-7, dated December 13, 1951), it was tentatively agreed that Point 4 would, at least for the time being, not undertake the work in the fisheries field.

US Projects now under way in Saudi Arabia

Point 4 now has under way in Saudi Arabia a survey of underground water potentialities of the country, which is being carried on by 2 experts in the field: Mr. Glen F. Brown and Mr. Roy O. Jackson.

Point 4 plans for country program in Saudi Arabia in the country field are as follows:

Saudi Arabia and Yemen are primarily agricultural countries with only a small portion of land under cultivation. The majority of people are nomads who follow the traditional practice of raising sheep, goats and camels.

Much of the economy of Saudi Arabia is pastoral. The high incidence of animal diseases has historically represented one of the major economic losses in the country. If the mortality rate of the livestock could be reduced, not only would the economy be improved, but the health and consumers of animal products would be better protected. Under the proposed program for Saudi Arabia an expert in animal husbandry will attempt to introduce and advise on the organization of a government program designed to improve range rearrangement and livestock production.

(The semi-feudal structure in agriculture still predominates in these countries. It manifests itself in the existence of large land-holdings owned by a small number of landlords who are mostly absentee owners and who constitute a rentier class drawing comfortable incomes from the land but taking little or no interest in its utilization.

This semi-feudal agrarian structure is not only a basic obstacle to the development of agriculture but is also a limiting factor in the development of manufacturing industry. The low productivity and low purchasing power of the rural population, constituting a large majority of the people, limit the growth of manufacturing, which cannot develop large-scale, low-cost production in the absence of a sufficiently large market.

Basis research and extension:

Saudi Arabia is no different from most underdeveloped areas where the potential for rich agricultural output is great but where the technical knowledge to achieve increasingly better crops is lacking. The end results are poor yield, both in quantity and quality for the original producer and little or no monetary return or barter for these poor crops because no means of transportation to market exists.

The domestic food supply of Saudi Arabia can be steadily increased in quality and quantity in direct ratio to the progress of related Technical Cooperation projects in water resources to provide irrigation and in improved methods for combatting blights to vegetation and plagues affecting livestock. Also, a network of roads must be planned simultaneously with these related projects to make possible distribution of farm production.

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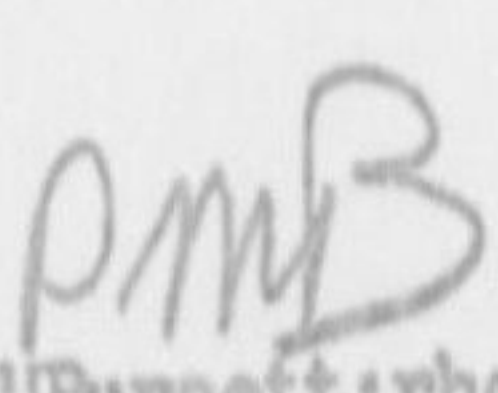
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(NOTE: The above memorandum was cleared in draft by US and
FAO-NARO officers on February 19. - P. M. Burnett.)

COPIES TO:

FAO-NARO (3 copies)
UNTAB (through USUN)
USUN - Mr. Murden
TCA:NEADS Mr. Hart
TCA:ANR - Mr. Whipple
USDA:OFAR Mr. Moore (2 copies)
USDA:OFAR Mr. Street
USDA:OFAR Mr. Bolster (2 copies)
INTERIOR Mr. Flory (2 copies)
NEA:NE Mr. Pirhalla (2 copies)
US Embassy, Jidda (through Mr. Pirhalla), 2 copies
UNA:UNE - Miss Dennison
UNA:UNE - Mrs. Duffus
TCA - Country Director (Point 4) Mr. Samuel Stratton (4 copies)
US Embassy, Rome: Mr. Cottam (2 copies)


UNA:UNE:PMBurnett:rhc

2-20-52

ANNEX I

EXCERPT FROM AGREEMENT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA

ARTICLE I

Furnishing of Technical Assistance

(a) The Organization shall arrange for six or seven experts (hereinafter called the "personnel") to visit the country for the purpose of rendering advisory technical assistance to the Government on the matters connected with its economic development programme which are described in paragraph (b) and the Government will cooperate with the Organization to this end. Such technical assistance will be furnished in accordance with the Observations and Guiding Principles of Annex I to Part "A" of Resolution 222 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which are attached hereto as Annex "A" and made a part hereof. The group of experts shall be selected by the Organization after consultation with the Saudi Arabian Government.

(b) The Organization shall, within the limits stated in paragraph (a) arrange for the personnel to visit the country, as soon as practicable for a period not exceeding 12 months to advise the government with respect to the following matters:

- A. (i) On the possibilities and methods of improving existing irrigation systems;
- (ii) On the possibility, type and siting of new irrigation systems;
- (iii) On improving the Government's knowledge of the hydrology of the country, including rainfall, stream flow, volume and duration of floods, capacity of existing springs and wells, availability and quality of underground water;
- (iv) On the effect of tapping underground water on the existing surface supplies especially those supplies on which pastoral nomads depend;
- (v) On the study of the laws and customs of the country relating to personal, tribal or state rights in land and water and especially on problems arising from conflict of rights of nomads and sedentary farmers;

(vi) On practicable

- (vi) On practicable changes and adjustments in existing law and customs in regard to rights in land and water which are deemed necessary to provide sound legal basis for intensified use of water for irrigation with due regard to safeguarding the legitimate rights of nomads and pastoral farmers;
- (vii) On the study of the economic and financial problems likely to arise in connection with land reclamation and irrigation projects under local conditions.
- (viii) On the initiation of a study of the soils of the country, including reconnaissance soil surveys physical and chemical analyses of soils and their classification, with especial reference to the capacity of the soils for irrigated cultivation in relation to the available water supply. This survey to serve in part as basis for loans to be negotiated for the purpose of land development;
- (ix) On improving the quantity and quality of the date crop, a very important staple crop in the country, with regard to improving the varieties of the date palm grown, to techniques of pollination and propagation, to cultivation of the date palm and to the more efficient use of irrigation water in such cultivation and with especial reference to the packing and processing of dates for market;
- (x) On the training of national personnel for the efficient initiation or continuance of measures advised or initiated by the Personnel and directed to the above purposes;
- (xi) In the coordination of various projects to assure effective economic development of the country.

B. The following personnel will be made available in accordance with paragraph (b) Article I.

- (1) One irrigation engineer qualified to advise and instruct on the design of wells and pumping equipment, the maintenance and operation of irrigation systems, the drainage of irrigated lands, the efficient distribution and utilization of water, the grading and preparation of land for irrigation, farm surveys and layouts, and farm irrigation pipes and ditch systems.
- (ii) One reclamation engineer qualified to advise on hydrology, basic surveys for land and water development, the designing of irrigation systems including storage dams, weirs and other diversion structures, water-spreading works for ground water storage, pumping plants and communal distribution systems.

(iii) One expert

- (iii) One expert in laws and customs relating to rights in land and water in arid areas where both irrigated farming and nomadic pastoral farming are practiced, and possessing experience in methods of resolving conflicts of interest between various uses of water and, if possible, such knowledge of Moslem laws and Arab custom in these matters as will assist him in understanding the special application of this law and custom to the country and the problems arising therefrom.
- (iv) One soil specialist experienced in the soils of desert and semi-arid regions and in irrigated agriculture in such regions, and qualified to make soil surveys and classifications, soil maps and physical and chemical analyses of soils and to assist in determining matters of land use in connection with irrigation developments.
- (v) One specialist on the date palm, qualified to advise on all phases of its culture including improvement of varieties, techniques of pollination and propagation, the establishment of experimental gardens for the propagation of the palm and for the multiplication of planting material, and also on the packing and processing of dates for market.
- (vi) One or two agricultural economists, according to subsequent agreements, qualified:
- (a) To work with the Personnel as a whole on the planning and coordination of various technical projects in the interest of the effective economic development of the country, to advise the Government and the Personnel regarding the priority which should be given to various projects, to draw attention to serious economic maladjustments that may be impeding agricultural development and to propose immediate action, and to cooperate with the Government and with the Personnel in formulating administrative organization and action to insure effective integration of projects into an orderly and continuing programme of development.
- (b) In the economics of the development of land and water resources and qualified to work with the Personnel as a whole and the irrigation engineer in particular on specific economic and financial questions related to water utilization and land reclamation, and to advise on economic problems likely to arise in connection with the settlement of reclaimed or irrigated land under local conditions.

The Organization further agrees that it shall be a duty of the Personnel in the course of their advisory work to make every effort to instruct such of the Government's technical personnel as may be associated with them in the methods, techniques and practices of their work and in the principles upon which such techniques and practices are based and the Government agrees that whenever practicable it will attach technical staff to the Personnel for this purpose.

As part of the technical assistance to be provided under this agreement, the Organization may arrange for the carrying out of laboratory or other tests, experiments, or research outside the country.

The personnel shall be solely responsible to and under the supervision and direction of the Organization.

ANNEX II

EXCERPT FROM SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO. 2

BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA
FOR THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE I

Technical Assistance to be Provided

I. The Government shall establish an Agricultural Institute on a permanent basis to develop and carry out three principle undertakings as follows:

- (a) Agricultural research and investigations at the Institute and at sub-experimental stations to be located throughout the Country as necessary. This research program shall include but not be limited to the following subject fields:
 - (i) Adaptability and variety studies for plants
 - (ii) Adaptability and breed studies of animals
 - (iii) Agricultural techniques, methods and practices and tools and equipment
 - (iv) Animal improvement
 - (v) Improvement of animal grazing and grazing land
 - (vi) Necessary surveys and other studies.
- (b) Education in agriculture, and related subjects essential for agricultural development, of local personnel who are or shall be engaged in agriculture or the improvement thereof. The education activities shall include a course of study for two (2) or more years, for students enrolled at the Institute and short courses for trainees at the Institute or at other suitable places in the Country. The course of instruction shall place particular emphasis on vocational training to enable the students and trainees to make practical application and use of the knowledge acquired on the farms.
- (c) Extension of agricultural knowledge, improved methods, skills and practices to assist the rural population in increasing and improving agricultural production and improving their daily living conditions. These extension activities shall be conducted on either a group or an individual basis in selected areas of the Country and shall include but not be limited to:
 - (i) formal classroom instruction
 - (ii) demonstrations
 - (iii) supervised practice by the persons receiving instruction
 - (iv) guidance, supervision and instruction on the farms and in farm homes in making practical applications of information, methods and skills.

II. (a)

II. (a) The Organization shall, within the limits prescribed in the Basic Agreement, arrange for not more than twelve (12) experts (hereinafter called "the Personnel") to visit Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Country") to assist and advise the Government at the Agricultural Institute to be established by the Government and in selected agricultural areas of the Country. The initial period of service of each of the experts shall be twelve (12) months. Subject to the necessary funds being available to the Organization this period may be extended by agreement between the Organization and the Government from year to year thereafter.

(b) The Organization shall designate from among the experts the following:

1. One advisory Director of the Agricultural Institute
2. One advisory research leader
3. One advisory education leader
4. One advisory extension leader

(c) The services of a limited number of Personnel shall be made available by the Organization as soon as possible to assist the Government in the planning and initial operations involved in establishing the Institute. The composition and number of Personnel to be included in this initial party shall be determined by the Organization. The timing of the visits of the remaining Personnel shall be determined by the Organization and shall be subject to the establishment by the Government of the Agricultural Institute and the availability of the necessary facilities there as referred to in Article III below, to enable the Personnel to carry out the technical assistance described herein.

(d) The Personnel shall devote their efforts to any subject fields of importance in increasing and improving agricultural production, and in improving the daily living conditions of the rural population with particular emphasis on agricultural research, education and extension. These subjects shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. Animal husbandry
2. Animal disease control
3. Range management
4. Soils including soil surveys and capability studies, soil fertility and fertilizer usage, sand dune stabilization and conservation
5. Irrigation and water supplies
6. Crop production
7. Horticulture including date palm production
8. Seed and plant improvement
9. Agricultural tools, equipment and machinery
10. Curing and flaying hides
11. Processing farm products and rural handicrafts
12. Marketing
13. Agricultural credit
14. Farm management
15. Improvement in farm living.

ANNEX III

EXCERPT FROM SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO. 3

BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA
FOR THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE I

Technical Assistance to be Provided

(a) The Organization shall, within the limits prescribed in the Basic Agreement, arrange for nine (9) experts and seven (7) assistances (hereinafter called "the Personnel") to visit Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Country") as soon as all arrangements have been made each for a period not exceeding twelve (12) months except as provided for in paragraph (iii) below, to develop detailed plans up to the point of final preparation for construction for a water and land development scheme on the Wadi Jizan in the South Tihama area.

- (i) One Irrigation Engineer to be responsible for the overall planning of the area and, in cooperation with the other Personnel, for the development of a rational plan feasible from engineering and cost considerations, for the best use of the land and water resources and to advise the Government on the steps to be taken to implement this plan.
- (ii) One Irrigation Engineer (hydraulic), to investigate the potentialities for the construction and utilization within the development scheme of low dams and diversion structures and to design plans therefor suited to local conditions.
- (iii) One Engineering Geologist who shall make visits to the Country as required during a period not exceeding twelve (12) months to evaluate dam and reservoir sites and to advise upon materials to be used in dam building. The number and frequency of such visits shall be determined by the Organization in consultation with the Government.
- (iv) One Soil Scientist to make soil surveys and land classification ratings and to assist in formulating the plan for land development.
- (v) One Agronomist (range management expert) to determine the potentialities of the area, so as to advise on cropping systems and practices, crops and varieties to be grown, and to survey range resources and plan for their proper development and use.

- (vi) One Farm Management expert to study present systems of management and organization of farms, to evaluate proposed crop and livestock systems and to advise on recommended systems of management and organization including the sizes and layouts of farms.
- (vii) One Civil Engineer to conduct necessary field surveys.
- (viii) One Meteorologist, to establish a weather data collecting system, to instruct weather station operators in the technique of record taking and to assist in evaluating precipitation conditions in the Wadi Jizan area and also throughout South West Arabia.
- (ix) One Driller, to carry out core drilling operations for foundation exploration at potential dam site locations.
- (x) One Engineering Office Assistant to assist in maintaining engineering records and to serve as a draughtsman.
- (xi) Four Survey Assistants, including one transitman, one levelman and two chainmen.
- (xii) One Technical English/Arabic/English Interpreter, and one Administrative Assistant for general and stenographic office work, correspondence and typing of reports.

(b) The services of a limited number of Personnel shall be made available by the Organization as soon as possible to assist the Government in the planning and initial operations involved in commencing the Wadi Jizan land development scheme. The composition and number of Personnel to be included in this initial party shall be determined by the Organization. The timing of the visits of the remaining Personnel shall be determined by the Organization and shall be subject to the availability of the necessary facilities in the Wadi Jizan as referred to in Article III below, to enable the Personnel to carry out the technical assistance described herein.

(c) If and when the above-mentioned plans are actively adopted by the Government, the Organization may, subject to the necessary funds then being available, provide experts (to be agreed upon under terms mutually acceptable to the Government and the Organization) to advise and assist the Government in activities associated with executing the above-mentioned plans.

ANNEX IV

EXCERPT FROM SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO. 4

BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA
FOR THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE I

Technical Assistance to be Provided

(a) The Organization shall, within the limits prescribed in the Basic Agreement arrange for one chemical engineer (fertilizers) (hereinafter called "the Personnel") to make visits to Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Country") as required during a period not exceeding twelve (12) months, as soon as all arrangements have been made, for the provision of the technical assistance described below. The number and frequency of visits to be made by this engineer shall be determined by the Organization in consultation with the Government.

To assist and advise the Government in drawing up plans and specifications for the construction of a fertilizer manufacturing plant, or plants, utilizing the natural gas from oilfields, or residues from refinery operations. On the basis of proposed plans and specifications, and after bids have been received, the expert shall assist and advise the Government in letting the construction contract and completing the plant and placing it in operation.

(b) Subject to the necessary funds being available to the Organization, the period of service referred to in paragraph (a) above may be extended by agreement between the Organization and the Government from year to year thereafter.

ANNEX V

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO. 5
BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA
FOR THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE I

Technical Assistance to be Provided

(a) The Organization shall, within the limits prescribed in the Basic Agreement,

1. Arrange for four (4) experts (hereinafter called "the Personnel") to visit Saudi Arabia (hereinafter called "the Country") as soon as all arrangements have been made, for the provision of the technical assistance described below:

(i) One Fishery Biologist;

(ii) One Fishery Engineer;

each for a period not exceeding six months, to conduct an exploratory survey of the fishery resources in waters off the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia, and subject to this survey proving the existence of fishery resources on a commercial scale, to advise and assist the Government in developing these resources.

(iii) One Commercial Fishery Consultant;

(iv) One Fishery Technologist;

each for a period not exceeding twelve (12) months, and subject to the above survey proving the existence of fishery resources on a commercial scale in waters off the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia, to advise and assist the Government on the commercial organization necessary to develop a fishery industry based on these resources, and on devising ways and means of handling, processing, distributing and marketing the catch.

2. Provide

2. Provide one (1) Fellowship for a person nominated by the Government and approved by the Organization, for a period not exceeding six (6) months; for training as a fishery administrator. This Fellowship shall be awarded to a person (hereinafter called "the Fellow") who shall take an active and continuing part in the project upon which the Organization is providing advisory assistance as set forth in this Supplemental Agreement, and who requires further training outside the Country in order to carry on the work initiated by the Personnel. The program of study shall be determined by the Organization on the basis of recommendations to be made by the Personnel referred to in paragraph 1 above, after consultation with the Ministry of _____.

+H. 9.

AIRGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNCLASSIFIED

658

AMEMBASSY,
A-14 ~~ROME~~. Sept. 8, 1952
JIDDA.

TOTEC

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

SEP 15 1952

JIDDA

During the week of August 25-29 a series of meetings were held for Mr. William Fred Johnson, who has accepted a one year assignment as Chief of the FAO Technical Assistance Mission. These meetings were for the purpose of giving Mr. Johnson the opportunity of consulting interested officers of the Departments of State, Agriculture and Interior. Mr. Johnson will be working with the Government of Saudi Arabia to develop and carry out technical assistance projects. At present three projects are planned: (1) Developing a land and water plan for irrigation and agricultural improvement in an area on the coastal plain of the Red Sea, (for this work he will utilize the C. William Birmingham report of April 1952); (2) Building and putting into operation an agricultural institute and demonstration farm to carry on agricultural research, extension, and education; and (3) Constructing and putting into operation a fertilizer manufacturing plant to convert natural gas by-products of the oil fields into fertilizers.

Mr. Johnson has a B.S. in Engineering and an M.A. in Business Administration. He has served as an economist in the Office of Price Stabilization and as an engineer in oil fields and manufacturing plants, and was in Japan with the military government working on agricultural programs. He was chief of the Natural Resources Branch.

Mr. Johnson will spend about two weeks in Rome for briefing prior to continuing on to Jidda. He will arrive in Jidda near the end of September. It is suggested that all assistance and cooperation possible be given to Mr. Johnson and his mission.

REPEAT TO:

AMEMB ROME FODAG

ACHESON

AG
IN

Corrections made on original MUST be made on this and other flimsy copies before delivery to Airgram Section, Telegraph Branch.

7.A.O.
for
Dr. Stalter
EDENS
FILE

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
North American Regional Office, 1325 C Street, S.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

5 September 1952

NARO-TA-14

W. Fred Johnson has been named by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to be chief of its technical assistance mission to Saudi Arabia.

As mission chief, Johnson will work with the Government of Saudi Arabia to carry out programs which have been agreed on between the government and FAO in FAO's technical assistance activities. FAO will send about 25 technicians to Saudi Arabia to develop specific projects. Based on previous surveys made by FAO technicians, three projects are now planned:

- (1) Developing a land and water plan for irrigation and agricultural improvement in an area on the coastal plain of the Red Sea;
- (2) Building and putting into operation an agricultural institute and demonstration farm to carry on agricultural research, extension, and education;
- (3) constructing and putting into operation a fertilizer manufacturing plant to convert natural gas by-products of the oil fields into fertilizers.

Johnson will fly to Rome, Italy, early in September to be briefed at FAO's international headquarters before proceeding to Saudi Arabia later in the month.

Johnson is an economist and an engineer. He has served as an economist in the Office of Price Stabilization in Washington, D. C., this summer since receiving his master's degree this June from Harvard in public administration. He is a 1940 graduate of the engineering school at the University of Oklahoma, and worked before and following graduation as an engineer in oil fields and in manufacturing plants. He was with the Reed Roller Bit Manufacturing Company in Houston, Texas, and the Remington Branch of the DuPont Company in Bridgeport, Conn., and Kansas City, Mo.

In 1944 Johnson went into the Army and was trained in military government work. After serving in Italy, he went to Japan in 1946 and remained there as a civilian employee of the military government until mid-1951, working mainly on the agricultural

K

programs. In his civilian capacity he was chief of the Natural Resources Branch of the Civil Affairs Section of SCAP (Supreme Commander, Allied Powers).

In his forthcoming assignment, Johnson will be called on to use much of his experience in engineering and in foreign agricultural work. One of his first problems in Saudi Arabia will be to move a 20-ton drilling rig and equipment across 500 miles of desert from Jeddah to the Tihama or coastal plain where a valley development project will be started. No river in Saudi Arabia runs from source to mouth throughout the whole year; rather, there are a series of wadis or river beds which carry the rainfall rapidly from the mountains to the sea.

The agricultural improvement project will be located in one of these small wadis. A preliminary survey of the wadis along the Red Sea south of Jeddah was made by an FAO team late in 1951. Plans are to build small diversion dams and storage reservoirs along the stream to hold some of the water so its flow can be regulated and channeled to nearby fields which lack moisture. The soils of the wadi valleys are quite promising, the FAO team reported, and the agricultural potential there is great if enough water can be made available and is used properly.

The agricultural institute and research station will provide vocational education in both academic and agricultural subjects. The demonstration farm in connection with the institute will serve as a model for farmers of the area to show the benefits of improved practices. The school will be staffed largely at first by FAO technicians, but as in all FAO technical assistance projects, they will train local people to fill their jobs when their assignments in the country are completed.

Saudi Arabia is about one-seventh the size of the United States and has a population of five and a half million people, about 13 people per square mile.

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405 Feb. 4, 1952

Four new agreements FAO, signed by Dodd and MinFin Dhahran, Jan 30.

1) Agri research instr and training school will be established by FAO at Gizan with six Western specialists in horticulture, entomology, dates, botany, animal husbandry and animal diseases. Agri to be taught by 6 Arab experts. Total of 12 with one or two at first to plan layout and others gradually, up to maybe 20 eventually. Possible substations like Hofuf. Buildings provided by SAG, staff by FAO.

2) For promotion Wadi Gizan fol provided by FAO - irrigation engineer, Smallwood; soil specialist take over from Ferris, maybe not come for year; temporarily Tothill agronomist; for experimental farm, farm manager; for field survey, irrigation engineer; one technical interpreter and three surveyors and draftsmen, total 9. Brown may be asked supply, or at least clear, engineering geologist. Contemplated establishment Gizan area mostly about 50 rainfall stations by FAO. SAG might be asked for landing craft for Gizan if harbor improved, which essential if SAG serious re development.

3) One expert to be provided this year by FAO for advice on waste gas and oil refinery waste, plus plans for establishing one or more and operation and bidding of them.

4) Coming on ship now in Egypt, four men for promotion fisheries in Red Sea - fisheries engineer, fisheries biologist, fisheries technologist, commercial fishing consultant. Provided by FAO.

5) Packaging dates for export subject further agreement contemplated by FAO.

6) Tothill wants no duplication or competition Point IV and close cooperation with Brown, who is now in field. Suggests water for villages and cities dealt with by Brown and agri by FAO.

7) Amb and I both absent one day Dodd here.

More following.

407 Feb. 4, 1952

Reembtel 405

1) Copies of Jan 30 agreements requested. Drafts, not final texts, had by Tothill, who thinks agreements come from basic one of Sept 28, 1950 between FAO and SAG.

2) Feel Brown's work would be limited and agri aid preempted if FAO program as contemplated by Tothill implemented and extended through SA. Subjects Hart 's and my letters of Jan 17 and Change Order No 1 Get 22 TCA Country Program plan would be covered. SAG Agri Advisor, Hussein, points out, however, that FAO activity would be limited Giza in practice for some time; that agri extension program not apparently immediately contemplated by FAO; and that our contemplated field activities might proceed without duplication elsewhere.

3) Specifically; A. Possible trouble Aramco re gas expert choice; because Stover has already studied subj prompt action could be taken if FAO were asked by US for either US cooperation or clearance before nominating choice to SAG. B. Fisheries and dates seem okay and work started on latter by FAO. C. Dubious about division of water studies between Brown and FAO, former doing cities and villages and the latter agri, will discuss Brown on his expected return when Daugherty arrives.

4) Since both interested similar fields, top clearance should come from TCA and FAO before making agreements. Scope respective work here, which might include modification or limitation FAO plans and way to implement agreements of Jan 30, should be clearly understood.

5) May see MinFin when Locke comes and would appreciate guidance in advice to SAG re its agri and other aid requests. Told Tothill am discussing with Wash TCA's contemplations re agri program and stressed need for coop.

AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

MAR - 3 1952

JIDDA

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AMEMBASSY,

JIDDA, A-81 February 16, 1952

TOTEC.

REF EMBTELS 405 and 407 of FEB 4, re FAO technical assistance projects Saudi Arabia, we discussed this problem FEB 12 with FAO regional office, Washington and contemplate further conversation next week. Object is informal memo of understanding to be sent you for consideration, as well as to furnish basis conversation between Stratton and FAO headquarters when Stratton stops over in Rome on way to Saudi Arabia.

Preliminary Indications are that working arrangement can be developed with no duplication.

WEBB, ACTING

RESTRICTED

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24 Feb. 1952

Mr. Young:

"I don't believe there is any real danger of overlap in our technical fields with FAO — certainly not at the operating level as Totterdell, Smallwood, & I have discussed our relative activities at length & they have made a definite scheme supplemental to our work. We are dividing the work on water supply so that we (Point Four) do the exploration and they do the development but with mutual agreements in the field for both activities."

Glen Brown

Geologist, U.S.G.S.

Gizan research inst. with subventions:

Experts (6) in:

Entomology

botany

horticulture

dates

animal husbandry

" diseases

+ 6 Arab teachers

Wadi Gizan. 9 men:

irrigation engineer (Smallwood)

Soil specialist

Agonomist (Tollhill)

Fam mgr

irrigation engineer, 3 draftsmen & surveyors, for field surveys

technical interpreter

1 engineering geologist - may ask Brown for.

50 rainfall stations, mainly in Gizan.

Landing craft to ~~deliver~~ ^{bring} Gizan supplies.

Expert on estg 10 or more plants waste gas & refinery products.

Fisheries (1 biologist, 1 eng^r, 1 com^r fishing expert, 1 technologist,

Dates - another agreement re packaging & export.

Mr. Hare

Please note and return.

Any

Jidda, Feb. 4, 1952

RESTRICTED

Dr. Thomas A. Hart
TCA
Washington

Dear Tom:

I have sent today two important telegrams re the program in agriculture in which respectively I describe and comment on the FAO program for Saudi Arabia. There is not much to add. Tothill took the line that the January 30 agreements grow naturally out of the September 28, 1950, agreement which broadly sets out FAO's program. I recall that Brown felt that this encroached on his field and got the suspension or cancellation in effect of some clauses in it.

Husseini says that Tothill made the drafts before Dodd came. It is strange that with Brown and me living and working in buildings adjoining him he did not first check on what we planned. Tothill consulted Husseini just before Dodd came. Husseini felt that the agreement for a research institute and related activities was just for Gizan and would not duplicate paragraph two of my draft dated January 17. But when I told him of the plan of Tothill to extend the work through all of SA he realized its effect if implemented on what we have contemplated. He wonders, however, how far FAO will implement it.

I enclose a copy of a letter Tothill wrote to Rome re certain matters of cooperation. I trust you will be in accord with what I said about exchange of data.

Also I enclose a short note of what Tothill told me about his view of the water problem, *etc.*

I hope that close cooperation between TCA and FAO before the event will be established. When I asked Tothill to come to see me - a talk which led to his telling me of the new agreements - I had intended to ask him what they planned as a guide to formulation of our program. Instead I learned they had gone ahead. Dodd came here ahead of schedule - he was due between the 25th and 30th per word to the Embassy - and on the 22d neither Mr. Hare or I was here. When I returned on the 24th Dodd had gone, being here only one day. Dodd asked for the Ambassador, but of course should have seen Mr. Abbey who was in charge.

I enclose a tabulation by subjects of the FAO program for aid, my proposal and yours. I drew up this for reference.

Actually the field is so large that for example FAO research and teaching of a given subject would not preclude TCA extension work re it. Or there could be geographic division of work. But clearly coordination needs to be worked out.

Here I am dealing with a field in which I am far from expert, and need guidance.

Finally I enclose a draft of the public health program in the form of a letter which Mr. Hare and I expect soon to be able to discuss with Prince Abdulla Feisal.

Sincerely yours,

(sd) Amy

Arthur N. Young
Acting Director, TCA
in Saudi Arabia

P.S. SAG plans an office for liaison with TCA and FAO. The plan has been written down, a budget approved and everything seemed set when the Finance Minister went to Dhahran about January 15. But there has been no definitive order to go ahead.

Husseini is slated to be in charge of that office. It would be located in the building in Baker Compound in which TCA would have offices.

Amy

F.A.O. Office
P.O.Box 327
Gedda
Feb. 2, 1952.

Acting Technical Assistance Officer
Economic Division
F.A.O. Rome

Dear Mr. Ward

I have today had a two hour discussion with Dr. Young, the Financial Representative of Point 4 in this country, and also Acting Director of Point 4 activities in Saudi Arabia.

As it is essential that Point 4 and F.A.O. work here be properly coordinated so that neither overlap nor friction between personnel be permitted to develop, we went over in some detail the five agreements now signed by F.A.O. and the Government. We did not however traverse the Point 4 programme for the coming year because Dr. Young does not yet know the details.

Arising out of the discussion Dr. Young suggests that he be furnished in due course with copies of all our agreements to enable him to assist in coordinating the two programmes. Will you please therefore send me an extra set of the five already signed; and also of Number 6, about date packing, when it has been duly drafted, agreed and signed.

In this connection are these Agreements sent as routine to the Point 4 programme planners in Washington?

Dr. Young also suggests that it would be useful to arrange for a full exchange of specialists reports as between Point 4 and F.A.O. As this would clearly be all to the good will you please send to this Office as routine two extra copies of each of our Final Reports for the local Point 4 files. Dr. Young undertakes to reciprocate.

Dr. Young also suggests that it might be a good plan for F.A.O. to send copies of all our Specialist's reports to the head office of Point 4 in Washington. I do not know the existing liaison arrangements and perhaps this is routine procedure.

There is no copy in our Office of El Bakr's report on Dates. Will you please send me 6 copies including one for the Department, and one for Point 4.

Yours sincerely

Copy to Dr. Young

J. D. Tothill

February 3, 1952.

COMPARISON OF PLANS FOR TECHNICAL AID TO SAUDI ARABIA IN FIELDS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE

NOTE: The F.A.O. plan involves as the first step a research institute and training school at Giza together with development of Wadi Giza. Substations of the institute would gradually be extended throughout the country. The school would have six Arab teachers. Development of a program of extension work would seem to be an implication of the plan.

While the subjects in the plans compared are largely the same, FAO would initially stress research and teaching whereas the other two proposals would stress field work. But research without field work would have little meaning; nor could field work proceed adequately apart from research.

Am
Arthur N. Young

<u>Subject</u>	<u>FAO Agreements 1/30/52</u>	<u>Proposal of Young per letter 1/17/52 and subsequent tel.</u>	<u>Proposal of Hart per letter 1/17/52</u>
Entomology	X	X	
Mycology		X	
Botany	X		
Horticulture	X	X	X
Date Culture	X		
Animal Husbandry	X	X	X
Animal Diseases	X		
Soil Analysis	X	X	X
Chief of agricultural Field Party	X (agronomist)		X
Agricultural Extension	Seems to be covered locally by plan for agri- cultural institute, training school and Arab teachers	X	X
Farm Equipment			X
Improvement of field Crops and pasture lands		X	
Experimental farm Manager	X		
Irrigation Engineer	X)	Covered in plan for continuation and expansion of Brown's work	
Engineering geologist	X)		

Fisheries X

Fertilizer plant (waste
gas and refinery products) X X

February 3, 1952.

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Arthur N. Young

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Entomology	X	X	
Mycology		X	
Botany	X		
Horticulture	X	X	X
Date Culture	X		
Animal Husbandry	X	X	X
Animal Diseases	X		
Soil Analysis	X	X	X
Chief of agricultural Field Party	X (agronomist)		X
Agricultural Extension	Seems to be covered locally by plan for agri- cultural institute, training school and Arab teachers	X	X
Farm Equipment			X
Improvement of field Crops and pasture lands		X	
Experimental farm Manager	X		
Irrigation Engineer	X	Covered in plan for continuation and expansion of Brown's work	
Engineering geologist	X		

Fisheries X

Fertilizer plant (waste
gas and refinery products) X X

North American Regional Office
1346 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington 25, D. C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1 September 1951

HQ/TA/8

SAUDI ARABIA RESTORING ANCIENT DESERT WATER SOURCES

In its plans to restore ancient sources of water in the desert for irrigation and livestock use, the Government of Saudi Arabia has been provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations with an expert in Muslim water laws. The expert, C. O. van der Plas (Netherlands), will work with C. W. Burningham (USA), FAO irrigation expert, who is soon to go to Saudi Arabia.

It is necessary to avoid infringing complex traditional customs in irrigation development. This is doubly important in view of the complicated structures, very ancient in origin, through which the water is often secured.

These structures, in some places, consist of long tunnels, built perhaps 2,000 years ago, running beneath the wadis, or dry river beds. Some of these tunnels, or "horizontal wells", cross beneath others. They are usually about large enough for a man to crawl through.

In his investigation of wadis on the Red Sea Coast, near Janbo', Mr. van der Plas examined tunnels (locally called dibls) which were from 10 to 16 kilometers (6 to 10 miles) long, and sometimes 30 meters (100 feet) below the bed of the wadi. The colossal engineering feat required to construct the tunnels, walled with slabs broken from hard rock, is thought to have been carried out when a more numerous population sought to counter the gradual dessication of the Arabian peninsula.

Water rights are as intricate as the tunnels. Muslim law does not codify water rights, but lays down certain general principles. By Shari'ah law, water must be given free to those who need it for drinking or for watering their livestock and who cannot get it from the public supply. This is done in spite of the need of the owners of the dibls to sell as much water as possible, in view of the high cost of repairs. Thus, the owners of the last dibl in the wadi, waterless lower down and without any naturally flowing springs, were allowing more than a thousand camels and sheep to be watered free of charge.

Agriculture in Saudi Arabia depends entirely on irrigation, and though the areas under cultivation are widely separated by desert, they could be considerably extended by the use of modern irrigation techniques. Under the schemes being planned, autumn and early winter rains will be contained by dams. The water now escapes into the salt mudflats of the coastal plain. Such methods of storing water and increasing the flow from the dibls will be studied by Mr. Burningham.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

SECOND REGIONAL MEETING ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL
PROGRAMS AND OUTLOOK IN THE NEAR EAST

1. Organization of the Meeting
 - (a) Address of welcome and introductions.
 - (b) Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
 - (c) Adoption of Agenda and plan of proceedings.
 - (d) Introduction of papers or documents by delegates.
2. Discussion of the current food and agricultural situation in the Near East, particularly:
 - (a) Changes in production, trade and consumption of major food and agricultural commodities in 1950/51.
 - (b) Demand and prices of agricultural products on domestic and foreign markets.
 - (c) General economic conditions in the Near East and the rest of the world as they affect the agricultural economy of the region.
3. Appraisal of the 1952/53 targets and forward estimates of production, consumption and trade with respect to:
 - (a) Improvements planned in quality and quantity for consumption in the light of longer-term objectives for improved nutrition;
 - (b) Production policy, particularly increases in production of food crops versus non-food crops.
 - (c) Changes in volume, composition and direction of trade.
4. Examination of agricultural development and nutrition policies and programs which are being or need to be taken to implement these programs with special attention:
 - (a) Programs for improving the quality of the diet, especially of vulnerable groups, and the distribution of the available food supply among the different income groups.
 - (b) Measures for expanding production through increased utilization of land and water resources, e.g. irrigation and drainage, land settlement, afforestation and for undertaking new activities such as the formation of National Land and Water Commissions, and the establishment of National Forest Services.

- (c) Measures for improving crop yields through the initiation of special programs for research in plant breeding, such as the establishment of a Near East Wheat Breeders' Working Party.
 - (d) Measures to be taken for the improvement of animal production in relation to the agricultural systems in Near East countries.
 - (e) Outlook for enlarged utilization of agricultural requisites, e.g. machinery, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.
 - (f) Programs for improving the social and economic position of the farmers, particularly with reference to conditions of land tenure, development of cooperative societies and credit, education and health.
 - (g) Outlook for marketing national and regional trade surpluses of specific commodities through expanded trade within the region and with the rest of the world.
 - (h) Government measures for expanding food and agricultural trade between Near East countries and with other regions through improved quality standards for exportable commodities, liberalization of tariff regulations, etc.
 - (i) Balance agricultural development programs and the financing of such programs.
 - (j) Inter-governmental cooperation for coordinated planning towards regional agricultural economic development.
5. Review of the work of FAO in the Near East in relation to the region's development programs pertaining to food and agriculture, forestry and fisheries:
- (a) Work carried out by FAO under its regular budget.
 - (b) Special projects initiated under the Organization's Expanded Technical Assistance Program and review of possible projects suitable for future implementation.
6. Improvement of agricultural statistics (including the training of agricultural statisticians) as a necessary step in the understanding and guidance of agricultural development and food policies.
7. Adoption of the Report including:
- (a) Recommendations to be presented to the FAO Council and the Conference.
 - (b) Recommendations for action at the Regional level.
 - (c) Recommendations for national action.

+ 17.0.

POST NUMBER	TITLE	NAME	NATIONAL OF	EOD	DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT	DIVISION	STATUS
EGYPT	<u>Project 30/1 - Special Agreement</u> <u>221/a. Cotton</u>						
	Entomologist	WIESMANN Robert	Switzerland	10 Apr 51	1 yr	AG	In field
	<u>Project 30/2 Agreement 221/A.</u> <u>Sindibis</u>						
	Chief of Mission	Frank Dickinson	awaiting departure		1 yr	AG	
	Home Economist	Agree				NU	
	Home Economist					NU	
	Agronomist					AG	
	Small Industries Expert					AG	
	<u>Agreement FAO - Bank Mission</u>						
	Agr. Economist	MALIEPAARD C.H.J.	Nether- lands	12 Feb 51	4 mos	EC	Asst completed
	Animal Husbandry	THRELKELD T.	U.K.	#12 Feb 51	4 mos	AG	Asst completed
	Agronomist	JONES L. C.	U.S.A.	#12 Feb 51	4 mos	AG	Asst completed

POST NUMBER	TITLE	NAME	NATIONAL OF	EOD	DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT	DIVISION	STATUS
IRAQ (Cont.)	<u>Project 50/1</u>	Agreement 204					
	Nutrition Expert				4 moe		
	Soils Technologist				1 yr		
	Soils Conservation Specialist				1 yr		
	Agricultural Statistician				1 yr		
	Farm Management Specialist				1 yr		
	Agr. Machinery Expert				1 yr		
	Agr. Machinery Expert				1 yr		
	Chief Mechanic				1 yr		
	Agr. Cooperatives Expert				1 yr		
	Bacteriologist				1 yr		
	Veterinary				1 yr		

POST NUMBER	TITLE	NAME	NATIONAL OF	EOD	DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT	DIVISION	STATUS
ISRAEL	<u>Project 22/1 - Agreement 287/S/1</u>						
	Land Use Specialist	KLAUSS D. W.	U.S.A.	2 Mar 51	1 yr	AG	In field
	Soils Expert Range Management	MILES Wayne	U.S.A.	3 Mar 51	1 yr	AG	In field
	<u>Project 22/2 - Agreement 287/S/2</u>						
	Sugar Expert				6 mos		
	Olive Expert	BONNET P. D.	France	16 Oct 51 Report Rome	3 mos	AG	In process
	Fellowships (1)				3 mos		
	<u>Project 22/3 - Agreement 287/S/3</u>						
	Agr. Statistician				6 mos		
	Agr. Economist				6 mos		
	Farm Machinery Expert				6 mos		
	<u>Project 22/4 - Agreement 287/S/4</u>						
	Fish Culture						
	Fellowships (2)				3 mos		

POST NUMBER	TITLE	NAME	NATIONAL OF	EOD	DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT	DIVISION	STATUS
JORDAN	<u>Project 23/1 - Agreement 295/S/1</u>						
	Agr. Economist	SCHWENG L. D.	U.S.A.	19 Feb 51	1 yr	EC	In field
SAUDI ARABIA	<u>Project 2/1</u>	<u>Special Agreement</u> <u>90 Rev. 1</u>					
	Irrigation Engineer	SMALLWOOD T. O.	U.S.A.	Oct 51	1 yr	AG	In process
	Reclamation Engineer	BURNINGHAM C. W.	U.S.A.	2 Feb 51	1 yr	AG	In field
	Water Laws Expert	VAN DER PLAS C.O.	Nether- lands	25 Jan 51	1 yr (to 31 Dec 51)	AG	In field
	Soil Scientist	FERRIS H. J.	U.S.A.	8 Aug 51	6 mos	AG	In field
	Date Specialist	EL BAKER A. J.	Iraq	25 July 51	3 mos	AG	In field
	Agr. Economist	TOTHILL J. D.	U. K.	27 Aug 51	1 yr	EC	In field

POST NUMBER	TITLE	NAME	NATIONAL OF	EOD	DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT	DIVISION	STATUS
SYRIA	<u>Project 12/1</u>	<u>Special Agreement 230</u>					
	Consultant Ground Water	BURDON D. P.	U.K.	8 July 51	10 days (preliminary)	AG	In process
	Soil Scientist			Oct 51			
	Agronomist						
	Agr. Statistician	BOURNIER Georges	France	22 Apr 51	1 yr	EC	In field
	Range & Pasture Expert	DEYOE C. F. (ETAP Pool)	U.S.A.	16 Dec 50	1 yr (2 yr contract)	AG	In field
	Home Economics Expert	MILAM A. B.	U.S.A.	15 Jan 51	1 yr	NU	In field
	Cattle & Sheep Expert						
	Cotton Expert	KILANY BEY M.A.	Egypt	#7 Sept 51	2 periods of 6 weeks	AG	In field
	Plant Protection Svces Expert	CAUDRI L.W.D.	Netherlands	5 July 51	6/8 mos	AG	In field
	Liaison Officer	ABED K. M.	Syria	4 Mar 51	#5 mos	EC	Asst completed 15 Aug 51

POST NUMBER	TITLE	NAME	NATIONAL OF	EOD	DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT	DIVISION	STATUS
SYRIA (Cont.) <u>Project 12/2 - Agreement 230/5/1</u>							
	Director Coordinator	(MILAM A.B.)					
	Home Economist	TEAGARDEN Irene	U.S.A.	24 June 51	1 mo.	NU	Appt.completed
	Home Economist	WESTBY Hazel	U.S.A.	24 June 51	1 mo.	NU	Appt. completed
	Home Economist	DAWSON M. F.	U.S.A.	24 June 51	1 mo.	NU	Appt. completed
	Home Economist	WAKIM Suad	Lebanon	24 June 51	1 mo.	NU	Appt. completed
	Home Economist	KARAYUSUF S.W.	Lebanon	24 June 51	1 mo.	NU	Appt. completed

FAO-UNESCO Agreement

Agr. Extension Specialist